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'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE COMMAND MEETING

JN040650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Last night brother Commander Abu 'Ammar presided over a meeting of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint command. He reviewed the accomplishments of the 10th Arab summit conference and current developments in the area and the accompanying U.S. threats.

The discussion at the meeting also dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon and other topics.

PLO'S QADDUMI DISCUSSES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS ON LEBANON

JN301404 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has reiterated that the 10th Arab summit's resolutions have made positive strides in bolstering Lebanese-Palestinian relations and prepared the atmosphere for developing these relations.

In statements published here today, Qaddumi said that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis emerged from the conference backed by an Arab unanimity on the need to find grounds fit for good and distinguished relations between Lebanon and the Palestinians. The Arabs, Qaddumi added, have collectively agreed to give the issue of the south and that of Lebanon due importance and, consequently, to solve these issues morally, politically, diplomatically and financially.

PLO CONDEMNS LEBANESE RESERVATIONS ON SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

JN010747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] A responsible PLO information source has stated the following:

Concerning the remarks about Lebanon's reservations on the resolutions of the Arab summit in Tunis which were contained in the statement issued by the Lebanese Cabinet yesterday, we would like to stress that these remarks have gone beyond expression of the Lebanese Government's reservations and the intent of the Tunis summit resolutions.

We cannot but point out that we have reason to reject these remarks due to the great pressure the United States is exerting on Lebanon. In giving in to this pressure, the Lebanese Government would be pursuing a new serious line that would complicate matters instead of settling them and lead to confusion instead of calm.

PLO PRAISES FRENCH VOTE ON UN CAMP DAVID RESOLUTION

JN010740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] A responsible PLO information source has stated the following: The position adopted by France in abstaining on the UN General Assembly resolution rejecting the Camp David agreements represents progress in the French position distinct from the other European positions and that of the United States.

Despite the fact that this French position did not progress to the point of voting against the Camp David agreements and rejecting them, it undoubtedly represents a clear indication of a change in the French position and in the French administration's belief that the Camp David agreements constitute a suitable basis for reaching a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

This French withdrawal from EEC unanimity is of such importance as to be worthy of observation and development through Palestinian-French and Arab-French dialog.

OPEC STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEETS IN DHAHRAN 2 DEC

LD020919 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dhahran, 2 Dec--The OPEC Strategy Committee began its meetings here today under the chairmanship of Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani. The meeting is being attended by the ministers of petroleum, energy and mineral wealth of Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Venezuela.

Relations With Importers Discussed

LD031930 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dhahran--The OPEC Strategy Committee, chaired by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, resumed its work this evening. In the evening meeting the committee discussed the economic situation in the next 5 years in the OPEC states.

The committee started its meetings before noon today. The meeting was attended by the oil ministers of Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, stated after the meeting that the topic of future relations between OPEC countries and oil-importing countries was the most important one discussed by the committee.

The Venezuela minister told SNA that he had visited all OPEC countries except for Indonesia. He had discussed with the oil ministers of those countries this topic as well as the situation of future oil prices.

It has been decided that the OPEC Strategy Committee will resume its meeting tomorrow morning.

OAPEC Chairman on Iran's Attendance

LD041055 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, [Libyan] petroleum secretary and chairman of the OAPEC Ministerial Council, has stated that the council welcomes the attendance at the session opening today in Kuwait of an Iranian delegation to submit its opinion on the suitable manner by which the member Arab countries may back the Islamic Revolution in Iran in its struggle with the United States.

Brother Mabruk, in a statement to a JANA correspondent in Kuwait, stressed that the oil and financial position of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is at the side of the Iranian people in facing American imperialism.

The correspondent has reported that the Kuwait petroleum minister praised the OAPEC Ministerial Council chairman's welcome of the Iranian delegation's attendance at the session.

KUNA: OAPEC DISAPPOINTED OVER CAMPAIGNS AGAINST IT

LD021606 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1258 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec--The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) today expressed its disappointment at the continuation of what it describes as a coordinated campaign against the OAPEC member states in general, and the Arab member states in particular.

In this month's bulletin, the organization states that this campaign aims at influencing international public opinion and "not only gives the impression that the oil-producing states are alone responsible for the financial and economic difficulties from which the industrial and some other countries are suffering, but also concentrates on the Arabs in particular, to the exclusion of other producers."

The bulletin adds that there is a second campaign, "no less ferocious," which is proceeding alongside the first, and which aims at "instigating public opinion against the Arabs and creating hatred and consequently collision between the Arab states and the industrial states with a view to influencing the Arab political issues now under discussion internationally."

OAPEC, which consists of nine Arab oil-producing and exporting countries, asks in its bulletin, published by its headquarters here in Kuwait, whether it is possible to hold a dialog and establish cooperation between the Arab states and Europe while these two campaigns continue. It adds that cooperation between the two sides "demands first and foremost the creation of favorable conditions and conducive climate. Certainly, the continuation of such a biased campaign cannot be considered conducive."

OAPEC's bulletin recalls the meetings of the World Bank and the IMF in Belgrade last month as examples "of the most recent and clear examples of such campaigns," saying that some of the countries that took part in these two meetings "tried, intentionally or unintentionally, to link the problem of inflation with the increase in the oil prices, and consequently hold the oil-producing countries responsible for the confusion in the world economies caused by that inflation."

The bulletin said that such a link is "a false one refuted by facts and figures."

OAPEC holds the major world industrial powers responsible for laying the blame for their mistakes on the shoulders of the oil-producing countries, and precisely on the shoulders of the Arab states. The bulletin says "the industrial powers found in the rectification of the oil prices toward the end of 1973 a pretext and an excuse to lay the responsibility for their own mistakes on the shoulders of the oil-producing countries and precisely on the shoulders of the Arab countries."

In its bulletin, OAPEC cites the statement made by British Secretary for the Treasury Sir Geoffrey Howe at the IMF General Assembly meeting in support of its claim. It states "that Sir Geoffrey has stressed that the monetary inflation from which the industrial countries are suffering was escalating steadily even before the rectification of the oil prices at the beginning of 1974, and was continuing in that direction before the recent revision of oil prices.

He called for the need to distinguish between monetary inflation and the amendment of oil prices."

In light of the above, OAPEC calls on the oil-producing countries to exert greater efforts "to explain and expound their positions." It couples this call with a call addressed to the "others" to be "more ready to understand such explanation if cooperation between the two sides is expected to bear the desired fruits."

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL CALLS FOR PROTECTING ASSETS

JN031527 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 3 Dec--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, has called for an international agreement to protect assets and financial investments in all states from any procedures or steps that might harm them.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent today, Dr Qadduri affirmed that the protection of assets and financial investments is an issue which must be given priority within the framework of Arab concern over safeguarding security in all fields.

FATAH OFFICIAL: OIL WEAPON REAL THREAT TO U.S.

JN301337 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Adib, Fatah Central Committee member, said: Our responsibility in the Palestinian revolution requires that we intensify our political and diplomatic effort and escalate our armed struggle. He stressed that the PLO's international diplomatic activity serves the revolution because it derives from a background of struggle against the Zionist enemy, an enemy that is supported by the United States.

Addressing the Martyr Abu 'Ali Iyad course at the cadres school of the Al-'Asifah Forces' Political Guidance Department, brother Abu al-Adib added that the United States is trying to encircle our movement and paralyze its efficacy.

He called on the Arab states to use the oil weapon, which can be a real threat to U.S. interests. He stressed that the U.S. attempts are associated with the other plot concocted against the Palestinian revolution, in order to strike at the independent Palestinian national will.

Abu al-Adib said that the Tunis summit resolutions froze the conspiratorial schemes against us, but did not end that plot. He added that we stick to our guns because they are the basis of our existence.

PENINSULA PLANNING MINISTERS POSTPONE MEETING AT SAUDI REQUEST

LD031252 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 December--Authorized sources here disclosed today that the planning ministers of the 7 Arabian Peninsula countries have postponed their meeting scheduled to be held at Doha in the second half of December at Saudi Arabia's request. The sources did not disclose the reasons for the Saudi request but said that the meeting--the second to be held by the seven ministers--will most likely take place in January. The ministers, representing Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar, Oman, and North Yemen, held their first meeting in Riyadh last July and agreed to hold regular meetings every 6 months.

BAHRAIN

AMIR MEETS WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT

JN041101 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0942 GMT 4 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 4 December--The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, today received Iranian ambassador to Kuwait 'Ali Shams Ardakani, who is currently visiting Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Iranian charge d'affaires to Bahrain ('Abd al-Hamid Freydi).

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY following the meeting, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said that he met with his highness the amir of Bahrain and discussed bilateral relations, current developments in the area and international issues. The discussion also dealt with Islamic issues, matters of concern to Islamic states and means of strengthening cooperation among these states, in the interest of their peoples' issues and the Islamic nation's unity. Concluding his statement, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait praised the relations between Iran and Bahrain and wished them further development and prosperity.

KUWAIT

STRICT SECURITY MEASURES ADOPTED IN WAKE OF DISTURBANCES

NC031256 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source today said that strict security measures have been adopted by the Kuwaiti Government following the demonstrations staged by Iranians in Kuwait last week. The same source disclosed that an explosion took place in a Gulf state inside the palace of a ruler and that several people have been arrested. The investigation revealed that an Iranian planted a bomb to create chaos and disturbances.

PAPER LINKS EVACUATION OF CITIZENS TO U.S. INVASION PLAN

LD031121 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Evacuation of Citizens Is More Than a Scare"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to evacuate American citizens from 10 Arab and Islamic countries--in the eastern Mediterranean, the Gulf and other parts of Asia--might appear as part of the escalating scare campaign which Washington is waging in an attempt to force Khomeyni's hand.

But this action, although maybe confined to potential blackmail, is not indeed contrary to the latest plan--that is, U.S. military intervention in order to restore U.S. prestige on the one hand and check this growing current on the other. The decision means that Washington is afraid of the widespread nature of this hostile current against it and that it "will not stand with it hands tied" in the face of a danger threatening its supreme interests. From this standpoint the evacuation of American citizens would appear as paving the way to a U.S. military aggression more than a means of scaring the area and escalating pressure on Tehran. Moreover, the extensive nature of the evacuation operation shows that the United States is preparing for a major operation for which it expects various sorts of reaction.

In the light of this we must once again look into the mysterious U.S. role in the events of holy Mecca, particularly since the United States revealed this role through its rush to disclose and report the events.

Therefore, it is difficult to draw a distinction between this part of this role and the other parts that we saw in Kuwait and Bahrain where the fingers of sedition have been at work, as they continue to be at work in Syria. It is as if the guiding hand and the motive are one--namely to shake the area and undermine the basis of its stability so that the whole area will go up in flames. It is likely that this plan was hatched following the Camp David agreements in order to take revenge against the Baghdad summit countries and particularly the military front countries (especially Syria) and the oil countries in the Gulf and the Peninsula.

Thus the link between what is happening in Syria and the Peninsula and in the Gulf becomes evident in that striking at those two powers [the military confrontation and oil countries] is the only way to dismember the area in order ultimately to impose U.S.-Zionist hegemony on it.

The United States has agents in every sphere, even, unfortunately, in religion. The fact that Islamic groups have gone to the extent of desecrating the Ka'bah means that these groups could not care less if everything and every regime were to be destroyed because it would be safer for Israel and for the Camp David proponents if the area were to be plunged into disturbances and conflicts, especially the most dangerous and destructive conflict of all--religious and doctrinal conflict.

Therefore, the decision to evacuate American citizens cannot be viewed as having been taken because of the recent incidents against American citizens but because of what is behind the U.S. intentions.

Also, the connection between the recent developments and the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets--and the Arab assets when necessary--cannot be ignored.

We must probably examine things more carefully and look deeper under the surface in order to see,--in view of the fact that the conflagration will spare nobody--how we can unite in order to confront this danger which is menacing us from both outside and inside.

PDRY

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Opens Project, Attends Rally

LD301545 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and his PDRY counterpart, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, today arrived in Sayun, in the Fifth Governorate, to join the local people in celebrating the 12th anniversary of national independence.

Mengistu later left for (Khalf), where he attended a mass rally held in his honor.

"At the rally, Comrade Mengistu; Comrade Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and minister of fish resources; and the USSR ambassador in Aden made speeches greeting the masses of the people on the 12th anniversary of national independence and hailing Democratic Yemen's achievements in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres. Comrade Mengstu also opened a fish cannery built with Soviet assistance." Mengistu later inaugurated the new Khalf-(Jawal-Madhar) road.

Watches Military Maneuvers

LD012014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, together with the distinguished guest of Democratic Yemen, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Revolutionary People's Army, returned to Aden today after visiting the Fifth Governorate, where he opened several development projects and attended a mass rally yesterday afternoon in the town of Sayun, in the northern province of the Fifth Governorate, to mark the 12th anniversary of national independence. The two were accompanied on the visit by several brother members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, ministers and the delegation accompanying Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Earlier today Comrades 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and the distinguished guest of Democratic Yemen, Mengistu Haile Mariam, watched military maneuvers with live ammunition carried out by units of our military forces in the Fifth Governorate. Various army corps took part in the maneuvers, which were also attended by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and premier; Comrade Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; the delegation of the northern part of the homeland led by Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to the president of the northern part of the homeland; heads of diplomatic missions; and representatives of national liberation movements.

After the maneuvers, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il gave a speech in which he said that today's military maneuvers by our armed forces was evidence of the military capability and efficiency of our people's army in its defense of national unity and the gains of the revolution.

He added: We have proudly and honorably succeeded over the past 12 years in building up the army of the revolution, which defended the people against the plots of the imperialist and reactionary armies. The revolution would have been unable to advance and effect the people's material and spiritual transformation without a defense force protecting the people against their enemies.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that the YSP and the government of the revolution would pay great attention to heightening our country's defense capability so that the people might accomplish their desired objectives. He referred to the participation of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in our people's celebration of the 12th anniversary of national independence and said that this clearly confirmed the Ethiopian People's Association with the rejoicing of our Yemeni people over their liberation anniversary and their triumphant revolution, which was won through the strength and unity of all workers. It also confirmed the revolutionary cohesion between the Yemeni and the Ethiopian peoples.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il reviewed the stages of our people's struggle against colonialism, the history of the defense of the revolution and the accomplishment of revolutionary transformation, and expressed his confidence that all the workers of our people would work harder to implement the directives and decisions of the first YSP congress.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il then spoke about the Ethiopian people's revolution and hailed the momentous transformations taking place in Ethiopia for the good of the workers and toilers. He expressed his conviction that the campaign for national economic development launched by the Ethiopian people would be completely successful and that the people would inevitably triumph, since they were imbued with resolve and tenacity in their struggle to accomplish the objectives of social progress and socialist construction.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah spoke about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions and said that these relations would not be broken because they were in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and did not aim at the sovereignty of a third party. He stressed that Democratic Yemen was guided by the values of friendship, peace and cooperation among peoples and would work with all confidence and sincerity to develop its relations with socialist Ethiopia in the interests of the two peoples and their common revolutionary cause--that of liberation, progress and socialism. He reiterated our country's readiness to develop cooperation with the regimes in the region on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs--all this for the sake of real stability and cooperation for the common benefit of all the peoples of the region.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam made a speech in which he praised the stand of Democratic Yemen and its support for the Ethiopian revolution and said that this support rendered Democratic Yemen the object of the respect and appreciation of the broad masses of socialist Ethiopia. He discussed the stages of the struggle of the Ethiopian people and their victories and said: We realize that ahead of us there lie many struggles for the interests of our peoples, our freedom and safety. We have to continue the struggle until we destroy imperialism and erase it from the face of the earth.

Other speeches were made by Comrade Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar and the comrade minister of defense of Ethiopia.

Isma'il Speech

LD022238 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[1 December speech by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party--YSP--Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, delivered after the military maneuvers held in the Fifth Governorate--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades-in-arms, on behalf of all of you we warmly welcome the revolutionary militant, our comrade on the road of struggle, Mengistu Haile Mariam. On your behalf we also welcome our brothers from the northern part of the homeland. Now that you are holding military maneuvers we convey to you the congratulations of the YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau and the government of the revolution on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of national independence. We hail your fighting spirit, which has found expression today in the military capability and efficiency characterizing our people's army in its defense of national unity and the gains of the revolution. We say with pride and honor that after 12 years we have succeeded in building the army of the revolution which can defend the revolution against imperialist and reactionary plots, inasmuch as the revolution cannot advance or originate material and spiritual transformations for the people without defense forces protecting its rear from the enemies.

Our army and the rest of the military establishment have demonstrated their ability to defend the revolution and its gains and today, as we advance toward revolutionary transformations, let us assure you that we will pay great attention to the strengthening of our defense capability to enable the people to advance toward the realization of their aspirations.

The road leading to the horizons of the future before the toilers of our country was fully clarified by virtue of the revolutionary choice exercised by our YSP. This choice is definable under the guidance of the theory of scientific socialism and the historic leading role of the working class in the process of social development. We not only defined that choice but also transformed it into a tangible reality of the revolutionary process in our country when we succeeded in destroying the opportunist left and in setting up the YSP, which has laid firm foundations for the establishment of political authority expressing the interests of the working class.

Dear comrades, some years ago the people of socialist Ethiopia were suffering under the rule of dictatorship and feudalism. They suffered poverty and hunger, which destroyed the lives of thousands of citizens. They also suffered from economic and industrial backwardness despite their country's enormous resources. But the Ethiopian people, who occupy a place in the history of civilization, in September 1974 staged a just revolution against the exploiters and the imperialists. Today Ethiopia is no longer a meek and docile country, but has become a revolutionary country undertaking great transformations in the interests of the workers and the toilers. Today Ethiopia occupies a remarkable position among the young socialist countries.

Comrade Mengistu, Democratic Yemen congratulates you from the bottom of its heart for the victories your people have won [words indistinct] you will inevitably triumph, because the people of revolutionary Ethiopia are full of determination to attain the objectives of social progress and the objectives of socialist construction regardless of the cost in sacrifice and obstacles. That is our conclusion from studying the Ethiopian revolutionary experience to date.

Dear Comrade Mengistu, since the meeting of the revolutions of our peoples on the same road, the road of struggle against world imperialism and its agents, we have succeeded in building firm foundations for friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and revolutions. On this basis we have exchanged aid, assistance and struggle solidarity against the designs of imperialism and its reactionary allies. We have signed a number of joint agreements, which have opened before our two peoples new horizons for the development of relations between our countries in a deeper form in the future.

Yesterday we held talks, which were characterized by a spirit of friendship and militant comradeship. The talks confirmed the existence of identical views and attitudes toward the future strengthening of our bilateral relations, as well as toward current international issues. The enemies of Democratic Yemen and Socialist Ethiopia are attempting to damage these relations and [words indistinct] to serve their hostile plans. We are telling them here and now that the existing friendship and cooperation between us will not be broken, because it is in response to the interests of our two peoples and is not aimed at harming the sovereignty of any third party. Democratic Yemen, guided as it is by the values of friendship, peace and cooperation among peoples, assures you, Comrade Mengistu, that it will work with all confidence and sincerity to develop relations with Socialist Ethiopia in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of the common revolution, the cause of liberation and socialism and progress.

At the same time, we are ready to develop relations of cooperation with other regimes in the region on the basis of coexistence, mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs--all this for the sake of genuine stability and cooperation for the common benefit of all the peoples of the region.

Dear comrades, on your behalf, we once again welcome our dear guest and dutiful son of the Ethiopian people, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. We highly appreciate the leading and prominent role played by him in the revolutionary process of socialist Ethiopia. We wish him health, happiness and success in his struggle to lead the workers of Ethiopia towards progress and prosperity. We wish him success in the efforts he is making to set up a vanguard party. Dear comrade, we are confident that you will win, because your cause is just and history is on the side of the revolutionaries.

May the relations between the Ethiopian revolution and the revolution of 14 October grow stronger. Victory to the vanguard party of the workers of Ethiopia. Long live the YSP.

Signs Treaty, Departs

LD021736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], prime minister and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary People's Army of socialist Ethiopia, this afternoon concluded his official visit to the PDRY made at the invitation of Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said before leaving for Addis Ababa this afternoon that his visit to the PDRY had brought the two friendly revolutions, countries and peoples closer together. He said that the objectives of the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions were similar and that they shared a desire for peace and cooperation. Lt Col Mengistu stated that the two sides had emphasized the need for the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to remain zones of peace.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, PMAC chairman, prime minister and commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian Revolutionary People's Army, was accorded a well-attended official and popular farewell at Aden international airport. Leading those who saw him off were Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; comrade members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; senior officials of the armed forces; heads of political missions accredited to the PDRY.

In a press statement delivered shortly before his departure, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam said he was pleased by the success of his historic visit to the PDRY. He said it was not the first of its kind, as it had been preceded by visits of other Ethiopian officials. He emphasized the depth and status of the friendly relations between the two friendly countries, saying that his stay in Democratic Yemen would give impetus to the relations between the two countries. He referred to the struggle being waged by the two countries against imperialism and colonialism for the sake of world peace. In conclusion Comrade Mengistu expressed deep gratitude for the hospitality with which he was received by the people of Democratic Yemen. He said: We shall be returning home with memories replete with affection and love, which will never be erased from our hearts.

This morning a special meeting was held between Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Mengistu Haile Mariam. A friendship and cooperation treaty was concluded between democratic Yemen and socialist Ethiopia. It was signed on behalf of the Yemeni side by Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam signed for Ethiopia. A trade cooperation agreement between the two countries was also signed by the foreign ministers of Democratic Yemen and socialist Ethiopia. The signing ceremony was attended by members of the Yemeni and Ethiopian delegations.

SAUDI ARABIA

BEIRUT RADIO CITES DIPLOMATS ON STRINGENT SECURITY

NC031221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Some diplomats accredited to Saudi Arabia have reported that security measures have been strongly intensified around the buildings housing American diplomatic missions in Saudi Arabia. The diplomats noted reports about sporadic acts of violence in the oil-rich eastern areas while the Shi'ite sect was observing 'Ashura around the end of last week. These sources added that Saudi security forces had quelled the demonstrations which were staged on this occasion when these demonstrations began turning chaotic. A number of casualties have been reported, but no specific number has been given. Demonstrations began turning chaotic. A number of casualties have been reported, but no specific number has been given. Demonstrations were staged in a number of cities to the north of Dhahran, where the demonstrators shouted slogans of support for Ayatollah Khomeyni. The diplomats explained that the demonstrators have not approached the building of the American Consulate in Dhahran, where the situation was calm.

Meanwhile, the Saudi forces continue to cordon off the armed rebels, who have taken shelter in the cellar of the Holy Mosque in the holy city of Mecca. Gas and water are being used to flush the rebels out of the cellar in an attempt to apprehend them alive.

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN OCCUPATION OF AL-HARAM MOSQUE

Rebel Spokesman Interviewed

LD031141 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Jorg Stocklin dispatch: "Mecca--'Damning' Evidence Against Iranian Leaders"]

[Text] Beirut--On the 9th day of the occupation of the Great Mosque at Mecca by an armed group the reports filtering through from the Saudi Kingdom are still fragmentary. However it seems increasingly certain that there are Iranians among the rebels: the Palestinian delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat which went to Riyadh on Tuesday was apparently confronted with "damning" evidence against the Tehran leaders. It is also virtually certain that one remaining group of rebels is still holding the underground passages of the building.

According to pilgrims returning to Beirut yesterday direction of the mopping-up operations has been entrusted to Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz instead of National Guard commander Prince 'Abdallah. The National Guard, also known as the "White Guard," comprises disparate elements from the various tribes of the kingdom, whereas the regular army is more "technical" and has U.S. advisers.

This substitution of powers can apparently be explained by the participation of one or several tribes in the attack on the mosque. There has been talk of the 'Utaybah, a group of (Sunni) nomads mainly to be found in the Hijaz and east of Najd but also that of the Makramis (Shi'ites) who dominate the border region of the Yemen.... Finally the Saudi press continues to mention the possibility of a "direct connection" between the "Mecca renegades" and the organization of "Muslim Brothers" (founded in Egypt and now particularly active in Syria and Jordan). That theory would not be very convincing if the spokesman for that brotherhood had not just expressed in Amman his "solidarity" with Iran's Islamic Revolution....

A man claiming to represent the "Movement of Muslim Revolutionaries in the Arab Peninsula" (which on Monday in Beirut claimed responsibility for the attack on Mecca yesterday said he was convinced that "the imminent fall of the Saudi regime would put an end to the U.S. presence in the Middle East." During a short interview with LE FIGARO's correspondent in the Lebanese capital this man, aged about 30, who was surrounded by three armed militiamen, furthermore challenged the Saudi authorities to "reveal the whole truth" about the seizure of the Mecca hostages.

Syria Threatened

According to him "more than 100 members of the National Guard were killed during the two attacks launched on the Al-Haram Mosque." Prince 'Abdallah (commander of the guard) is apparently already "in disgrace" in Medina "for failing to control the situation," and the "heroic fighters" entrenched in the underground passages of the holy place are apparently prepared to hold out "until Riyadh's corrupt regime has breathed its last...."

The interview took place--following a telephone call--in a western suburb of Beirut. The representative of the "Movement of Muslim Revolutionaries in the Arab Peninsula" was at no point prepared to give details about his origins or his confession (Shi'ite or Sunni).

The main thing to emerge from these statements is that the "jihad" will soon reach other Arab capitals "including the corrupt city of the Ummayads" (Damascus). Asked to define his relationship to the "Muslim Brothers" organization to which the Damascus government has attributed responsibility for the wave of terrorism which is still sweeping Syria, our interlocutor replied that "renovating Islam is indivisible" and that it "will unmask all traitors and lackeys whoever they are." Questioned on events in Iran he said he hoped that "Imam Khomeyni will follow his path to the end without weakening."

The representative of the "Movement of Muslim Revolutionaries in the Arab Peninsula" then attacked the Saudi ulemas whom he accuses of "exploiting the piety of the faithful for the benefit of the Wahabites," also specifying that the families of the "Jalawi" and the "Shaykh" (allies of the Sauds) behaved like "Ottoman governors" in the eastern provinces of the Saudi Kingdom.

Troops Near Clearing of Vaults

LD031754 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, replying to a question by an SNA correspondent, said that, praise God, this evening most of the underground vaults of the mosque in Mecca had been brought under control. He added: We are on our way to gaining control, God willing, over all the vaults and to cleansing them of this corrupt and renegade gang.

Mosque Purged 'Renegades'

LD032316 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2302 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness the Amir Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister, has announced that with God's help the purge of all members of the corrupt gang of renegades from Islam from the vault of the Grand Mosque was completed at 0130 this morning, Tuesday (2230 GMT).

All those in the vault have been either arrested or killed. A further statement with full details will be issued later on, God willing.

UAE

AL-WAHDAH REPORTS ON 'U.S. INTELLIGENCE' MISSION IN GULF

JN041056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0918 GMT 4 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 December--The newspaper AL-WAHDAH reports here today that certain U.S. elements in the Gulf area are serving central intelligence [al-Mukhabarat al-markaziyah] under false names. These elements, the paper adds, are employed in various companies as technicians, directors and consultants, but are in fact entrusted with a single mission, for which they were trained and brought to the area: "To take immediate action to create disturbances whenever U.S. interests so demand."

YAR

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, UNITY, ARMS PURCHASES

LD031049 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview granted by YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani to Wafa'i Diyab in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate your visit to Britain and the outcome of talks with British officials?

[Answer] I have come to Britain in response to an invitation by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher in order to review relations between the two countries and to look into means to develop such relations in the political and economic spheres as well as to discuss the situation in the Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf region and also the world situation in general. We found a great response among British officials and British businessmen with whom we met in order to discuss British capital participation in the economic and financial development of the YAR.

On the political level we agreed on maintaining security and peace in the Arabian Peninsula. We also discussed the Palestinian problem, which is currently the basic problem facing the area and the Arab nation. We expressed our satisfaction at the attitude of British officials, particularly with regard to resolution 242 in the drafting of which the British participated but which, in their view and the view of others, has become unsuited to the present conditions.

We told the British friends that we believe that it is very important now to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] What was their response?

[Answer] We understood from them that it is a matter of time. I believe that the problem will not continue for very long. The world must recognize the Palestinian people and that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative. The problem of [Nabulus Mayor] Bassam ash-Shak'ah is a clear example of what I mean and of the Palestinian people's acceptance of the PLO as their representative.

I believe that Britain is now in a better position than any other country and can actively contribute to reaching a solution to this tragedy.

[Question] How far did you progress in the current efforts to declare unity between the two parts of Yemen?

[Answer] The Yemeni people in both parts of the country consider unity as their loftiest and noblest goal. In both parts of the country we are in complete agreement on the need for this unity to be achieved as a first step toward total Arab unity. Constant meetings are at present being held between officials of the two parts as well as between the committees set up for this purpose. It was agreed at the recent meeting between officials of both sides to give these committees sufficient time to study all the necessary details and to draft the constitution of the unified state so as to be later submitted to the two governments and to the Yemeni people as a whole so that they may be given their say in the matter. It has also been agreed to intensify meetings between officials and agreement has been reached on the need to develop relations on all levels as well as to allow the freedom of movement between the two parts.

[Question] Has a date been fixed to declare this unity?

[Answer] When the committees have completed their study to find the strong basis on which an undestructible unity could be achieved and when this basis is put to the Yemeni people in order that they may have their say in the matter, then we will declare unity.

[Question] How do you evaluate your relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom?

[Answer] Relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom are excellent. We are proud to say that they are exemplary relations. We are partners, have a common religion and language and in both countries we constantly strive to maintain the relations at this level.

[Question] What is your stand regarding the incident in the Al-Haram Mosque?

[Answer] I have already said and I repeat that we condemn and repudiate such irresponsible actions by any party because attack on the holy house is the most abominable and the greatest of crimes.

[Question] Some people talk about strained relations between you and some of the Arab countries because of the recent arms deal which North Yemen concluded with the Soviet Union. How far is this true?

[Answer] We have been receiving arms from the Soviet Union for a long time; for some time it was our principal arms supplier. There is nothing new with regard to this matter. We now adopt the principle of diversifying our arms and we always coordinate matters with our brothers whether with regard to arms or anything else.

[Question] How far are you prepared to block the strait of Bab el Mandes should current events call for it and in such a case who would make the decision, you or South Yemen?

[Answer] We are progressing toward unity and, in my view, the decision is one. If the Arab interests call for taking such actions then we are prepared to sacrifice everything for the sake of the Arab cause. We will not hesitate to take the appropriate decision.

[Question] How do you view the future of Yemen, especially after the talk about the potential discovery of oil in your area?

[Answer] In fact, I am very optimistic. The Yemeni people have always demonstrated that they can utilize their potentials very well. What has been achieved so far is admirable. For example, there is electricity everywhere and the day when the Yemeni people will be able to drink clean water is imminent and we are now taking steps to hold general elections in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional declaration.

[Question] What about oil?

[Answer] The Shell Company is now prospecting for oil in the republic and there are encouraging signs that make us even more optimistic. We hope that within a short time we will enjoy the oil weath which, I believe, exists.

[Question] Therefore, oil does exist?

[Answer] God willing.

MENA REPORTS 'ABD AL-MAJID PROPOSAL TO SECURITY COUNCIL

NC031145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] New York, 2 December--Addressing the Security Council's emergency meeting last night, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's deep concern over the detention of U.S. diplomats as hostages in Tehran. He said Egypt is fully aware that the situation is fraught with dangers and that it is most essential that the United Nations resolve the crisis in accordance with the UN Charter and the rule of the law.

The Egyptian delegate demanded mobilization of the world public opinion to persuade the Iranian authorities to release the hostages immediately. In his speech, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid lauded the initiative taken by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to convene the Security Council. He expressed Egypt's support for this initiative and the efforts which the UN secretary general is exerting to resolve the hostages crisis. He said: It is a source of satisfaction for the Egyptian delegation and all the delegations of the member states to note that the secretary general is continuing to perform an important role as a focal point for endeavors to resolve international conflicts.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that Egypt's request to participate in the discussion of this issue stems from its belief that respect for and abidance by the rules of law are a major condition for safeguarding international peace and security and that world peace can only be achieved when all member states of the world community adhere to the rules of the international law and legitimacy.

Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations pointed out that all states, regardless of the extent of their growth, political inclinations and spiritual and religious heritage, have contributed throughout history to the accumulation of the rules which regulate interstate conduct.

Dr 'Ismat Abd al-Majid added that one of the first rules universally accepted was to accord safe conduct, immunity and hospitality to diplomatic envoys. This rule has been of paramount significance throughout history. To demonstrate the importance attached to diplomatic privileges and immunity, scholars and jurists have adhered to the doctrine of extra territoriality for diplomatic missions in order to emphasize the utmost necessity of respecting their diplomatic status.

In his speech, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid went on: The 1961 Vienna convention has reaffirmed the current rules which all states respect in accordance with contemporary concepts. It was evident to the representatives of the international community when they met in Vienna that the infringement of this rule, recognized by all nations since ancient times, could have grave repercussions on world peace.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the 1961 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations underscores the relationship between respect for diplomatic immunities and the maintenance of international peace as well as the promotion of friendly relations among states. Article 22 clearly states that the premises of the diplomatic mission shall be inviolable. No member of the host state can enter the premises except with the consent of the head of the mission. Moreover, the host state is under a special obligation to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity. This basic tenet could find its historical origin in the holy Koran in the An-Nur chapter: "O ye who believe enter not houses other than your own, without first announcing your presence and invoking peace upon the fold thereof."

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid further said that Iran is a party to the 1961 Vienna convention and consequently it is dutybound to comply with the letter and spirit of the Vienna convention. Such an obligation should not be ignored or disregarded under any circumstances. No argument could be advanced to justify an unwarranted disrespect or disregard of the binding convention. He added: The concept of respect for obligations and fulfilment of undertakings is of paramount importance under Islamic law. The holy Koran, in very explicit words, calls upon all Muslims to carry out their obligations in good faith. God says in the first part of the Al-Ma'idah chapter: O ye who believe, fulfil your undertakings.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid went on: As a Muslim and as a representative of a Muslim state, I must confess that all Muslims are concerned and even disturbed by certain adverse propaganda which Islam is receiving at present. When an act is committed in any part of the world, the perpetrators, in accordance with the most elementary rules of justice, should be referred to by name--if possible--or to their political motive or nationality. Yet, we note with regret that certain sectors of the mass media in some countries focus on our spiritual heritage and not on nationality or political motive. A general impression could mistakenly develop into thinking that Islam condones practices such as the taking of hostages.

The Egyptian delegate added: I feel it is my duty to clarify certain misrepresentations. Islam is a religion of justice and not of revenge. The opening passage of the holy book--the Koran--reads: "In the name of Allah, the merciful and compassionate." This is the motto of Islamic religion. The principle of peace has its immediate origin in man's faith in God. Islam is the religion of tolerance. Islam does not discriminate between human beings on the basis of nationality, race or color. The dignity of man is fully recognized by Islam. Man's property is sacred and his personal affairs are respected and protected. Moreover, Islam confers prominence to the establishment of peace relations among the nations.

In his speech at the Security Council, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: It is relevant to recall here that the General Assembly is in the process of drafting an important convention stipulating: Any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, injure or continue to detain another person--hereinafter referred to as the hostage--in order to compel a third party, namely a state, an international organization, a natural or a judicial person or a group of persons, to act or abstain from any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage, commits the offense of hostage-taking within the meaning of this convention.

He went on: The weight of world public opinion should be harnessed to convince the Iranian authorities to free the hostages immediately. Any grievances held by the Iranian authorities could be considered on their merits by the proper authorities within the framework of the international law.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also said: It should be made clear, however, that support for the efforts to redress these grievances could be thwarted if the present course of action continues to be followed. The UN Charter has vested the council with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international security and peace. Therefore, the council cannot avoid this responsibility and must solve the crisis in a positive manner. One of the trends which the council could take into consideration is to dispatch a goodwill mission to Tehran to guarantee the safety of the hostages and insure their immediate safe release.

At its emergency meeting early this morning, the council listened to the heads of all of the 15 delegations who unanimously demanded the release of the U.S. hostages detained in Tehran. The council will resume its session today.

RECENT STATEMENTS ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY ISSUE

Comments on UN Resolutions

NC302230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 November--Egypt has announced that it will continue its struggle to assist the Palestinian people to achieve their right to self-determination irrespective of the actions of the rejectionist states and the fits of the rejectionists.

A responsible Egyptian source stated today that last night's UN resolution was negative. He said that Egypt had been expecting the rejectionist states and the states alined with them to take a positive stand and new measures to contribute to the achievement of stability in the region instead of condemning Camp David.

The source added that with regard to the first resolution, which calls for the inclusion of the PLO in the negotiations--the resolution which won 117 votes against 14--Egypt takes this opportunity to call on the organization to participate in the peace process directly or indirectly by giving the chance or by encouraging the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to take part in these negotiations.

As for the second resolution, which received 75 votes with 49 states abstaining or voting against, it is based on four deliberate major errors by the rejectionist states.

The responsible source explained that these errors are:

1. The Camp David agreement took place outside the framework of the United Nations. This is untrue. The rules and principles stipulated by the Camp David agreements are derived from the UN Charter and the UN resolutions.

2. The resolution said that the Camp David agreements did not include any article recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is a second error, because the two agreements and the philosophy of Camp David are based first and foremost on the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestinian people to decide their future.

3. The third error is that the resolution condemns partial agreements and separate treaties. The Camp David agreements are not partial or separate. They are open to all the Arab states to join and to joint action to apply their provisions and achieve a permanent and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. Egypt once again repeats the invitation to the Arab states to participate in the peace process instead of hiding behind negative and rejectionist stands and instead of causing discord inside the nonalined group, the OAU and the Arab group.

4. The resolution states that the Camp David agreements have no authority with regard to the Palestinian people. This is another error, because the agreements affirmed general principles based on the UN Charter. They do not give any state the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people must speak for themselves and benefit from the general principles contained in the Camp David agreements, which in turn are based on the UN Charter. They can exercise their right to self-determination according to these provisions.

Agreement on Schedule

NC011019 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 December--commenting on the Jerusalem POST's apprehension that the date of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel will be delayed 6 months, a senior official spokesman has said that there is nothing to justify that apprehension.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of OCTOBER magazine, the source says that Egypt notes that Israel has fulfilled its commitments with extreme precision in accordance with the agreement concluded between both countries and that Egypt has nothing to hide or nothing that would prompt it to alter that to which it has agreed.

The source affirms that the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries will take place on the date fixed for it--namely, 26 February.

Ghali Confers With Negotiators

NC011428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 December--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, heads of the Egyptian side to the two subcommittees, on the occasion of the Egyptian delegation's departure Sunday to Tel Aviv, where the two committees will resume their work.

At the 90-minute meeting, Dr Ghali gave both ambassadors the necessary directives concerning the committees' discussions, which will continue until Wednesday. The committees will conclude the discussion of the Palestinian authority in the West Bank and Gaza and the elections there.

At the meeting, Dr Ghali stressed Egypt's position on the need for the Palestinian autonomy authority to enjoy all the powers compatible with the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreement, which aims at putting the Palestinians on the road to completely restoring their legitimate rights.

Ghali Statement

NC020700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 December--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has expressed Egypt's great regret at the rejectionist states' attempts to use the UN General Assembly in a way that is inconsistent with its mission and that does not serve the cause of peace.

Commenting on the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Palestine question issued 2 days ago, Dr Ghali said that President as-Sadat's instructions and all the UN's initiatives during the past 9 years had aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem and of the Palestinian people's problem and that Egypt would continue to follow this course until it achieved the goals it was struggling for.

In a statement to be published in the Sunday edition of AL-AHRAM, Dr Ghali said: We feel that the maneuvers that have taken place so far attempt to impose some suspect political tendencies on the Middle East in the interest of anarchy, unrest and the continuation of the no peace, no war situation, which only benefits the aggressor and a few opportunistic regimes. Dr Ghali said that Egypt had always stood alongside the Palestinian cause and had ushered it to wide vistas that had resulted in broad recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. Consequently, Egypt will not accept this overt plot.

Dr Ghali refuted the distortions mentioned in the resolution. He said:

1. The rejectionist states and their supporters alleged that some provisions of the Camp David accords have defined the future of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian lands that are under Israeli occupation. The fact is that the Camp David accords have aimed at removing some of the suffering that the Palestinian people are experiencing under occupation and have opened a road that will enable the Palestinian people to fully restore their rights.

2. These accords are the first document in which the Israeli Government has officially pledged to negotiate with the Palestinian people's representatives to reach a solution to the Palestinian issue in all its aspects.

3. These accords provide for the establishment of a Palestinian self-government that will replace the Israeli military occupation authority for a transitional period, after which negotiations will take place between Israel and the Palestinians with the participation of Egypt and other Arab states wishing to do so to determine the future of the West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. In other words, the status of occupation is temporary and must be ended.

4. The accords stipulate that any solution agreed upon will be submitted to the Palestinian people and their representatives, who will have the right to accept or reject it. The accords also stipulate that any solution must take into consideration the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and just demands.

5. These accords will lead to the beginning of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian lands. They also call for the positioning of the remaining force in specific places and camps during the transitional period. All this, if it is achieved, is considered a clear step toward eliminating the status quo, which is meant to be imposed on the Palestinian people and their land so that it remains permanent as well as difficult to change.

6. The claim that these agreements were concluded outside the UN framework is (?unfounded) and false. The progress made toward peace in the Middle East, including the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, was, as stipulated in the agreements and the treaty, based on three things:

A. The principles of the UN Charter and international law.

B. UN Security Council Resolution 242, issued in 1967.

C. UN Security Council Resolution 338, issued in 1973.

How can all this be outside the framework of the United Nations? The United Nations was officially informed about as well as given copies of all the documents arrived at. Furthermore, a number of executive steps for the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which stems from the Camp David agreements, were taken within the framework of the Security Council. An example is the role and powers of the UN observers in recovering the occupied territories in Sinai and in observing the implementation of the treaty.

7. The charge that certain articles of the Camp David agreements violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people is unfounded because the right to repatriation is firm and unquestionable. The provision in this respect is clear, stressing the need for a just settlement of the refugee problem and full implementation of the resolution issued in this connection--the UN General Assembly's resolution 194/3 of 1949, which underlines the right to repatriation or compensation.

As for self-determination, this is an objective for which we have been working and for the sake of which Egypt agreed to be a party to the Camp David agreements--the section related to a transitional period in the West Bank and Gaza. After all the sacrifices it has made for the Palestine cause, Egypt cannot abandon its firm stand in support of the Palestinians' rights.

In his statement, Dr Butrus Ghali emphasizes that Egypt believes that what has been achieved through the Camp David agreements was [not] a final solution nor something imposed on the Palestinian people. It was merely a humble contribution aimed at tackling the serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, at serving the interests of the Palestinian people, and at compelling Israel to discuss and recognize the Palestinians' rights. In all this, Egypt never claimed that it was speaking in the name of the Palestinian people or that it had a right to accept or reject anything on their behalf. The Palestinian people have their own legitimate representatives, who have a right to speak for them.

In conclusion, Dr Butrus Ghali called on the Arab states and the Palestinian people to seize the available opportunity and not to let it join the list of lost opportunities.

Further Ghali Comments

NC020837 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0754 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 December--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has confirmed that Egypt had in fact begun preparations long ago for the normalization of relations with Israel. He said that a committee had been formed for this purpose with Ambassador Taha al-Majdhub as its chairman.

U.S.-Iranian Conflict Repercussions

NC021430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 December--MENA has learned that Egypt is assuming a reconciliatory role for settling the U.S.-Iranian conflict indirectly since there are no diplomatic relations between Egypt and Iran. This role is part of Egypt's interest in peacefully solving international problems stemming from its adherence to the UN Charter. The Iranian-U.S. conflict might affect the progress of the negotiations on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, which are to be followed by the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people. The reason for this is that the United States, being a full partner in these negotiations, would be completely preoccupied with its current conflict with Iran.

Continued Efforts for Autonomy

NC021440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 December--A responsible source has told MENA that Egypt is continuing in its efforts to achieve autonomy and right of self-determination for the Palestinian people despite all the obstacles that the rejectionist states, backed by the communist countries, are trying to create and despite all convulsive stands, since Egypt believes it has assumed and continues to assume a great responsibility for the sake of the Palestinian people.

The source says that it will become obvious in the coming phase that the rejectionists' convulsive stands and plots have been against the interest of the Arabs, and that Egypt is the only one that took the sound and correct course for achieving the Arab goal for self-determination of the Palestinian people.

MENA has learned that Egyptian diplomacy is currently planning further activity to show the rejectionist states that Egyptian efforts for the Palestinian question have been correct.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO CULTURAL SEMINAR

NC011928 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 December--President Anwar as-Sadat has announced that peace in the youths' conscience has become a doctrine, a philosophy and a course of action after having been a distant dream aspired to admid the bitterness of struggle and the destruction of war. He also said that the calls for peace were not raised over our land as a reaction to the victorious October War but are a humane ideal inherent in the depth of the Egyptian people, who greatly contributed to the civilization of mankind throughout history. The Egyptian people now find themselves responsible for defending this entire cultural heritage by establishing peace--the path toward which was forged by the glorious October War--and for turning this humane ideal into a daily practice that will achieve peace for us and those around us.

This came in the message which President as-Sadat addressed to the intellectual and cultural seminar on "Egypt Under Peace." The message was delivered on behalf of President as-Sadat by Minister of State for Youth and Sport Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan at the final session of the seminar this evening.

In his message President as-Sadat affirmed that if peace is to be lasting it must be just and comprehensive. He said: Just peace provides an equlibrium between legitimate rights and rejects the logic of usurpation. Comprehensive peace covers every aspect of the dispute and rejects the logic that peace is divisible. Without justice and comprehensiveness, peace will contain elements of explosion, the resumption of war and the renewal of the dispute. Consequently, the president affirmed, we cannot forgo a principle or compromise a right in our efforts to achieve a just peace. Nor can we seek a partial or separate peace removed from the legitimate Arab and Palestinian rights in our efforts to establish a comprehensive peace.

In his message to the intellectual and cultural seminar on "Egypt Under Peace," President as-Sadat said: The building of progress and the remaking of life on our good land in a way that will fulfil the aspirations of our people and compensate them for what they have missed during the bitter years of struggle depends on the prevalence of peace and its stabilization on the basis of right and justice. This is because continuous wars drain material and human resource, which, if put in the service of progress and prosperity, would enable our people to make great strides on the road to comprehensive cultural development.

MINISTER DENIES REPORTS OF NILE WATER SUPPLY FOR ISRAEL

NC020839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0757 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 December--In a statement published by the Egyptian newspaper AS-SIYASI today, Irrigation Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah denied agency reports that water from the Nile would reach the Negev Desert in Israel through the new peace canal.

ATH-THAWRAH: IRAN GIVES U.S. 'JUSTIFICATION' FOR INTERVENTION

JN031419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0724 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 December--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that the U.S. Embassy incident in Tehran is part of a premeditated comprehensive plan to find the necessary justifications and coverup for U.S. military intervention. In an article entitled "The Justifications for U.S. Intervention and the Iranian Rulers' Behavior Are Two Faces of One Plan," the paper says today that by giving U.S. imperialism the excuse to commit further aggression, the Iranian regime has become a party to the conspiracy against the Arab nation and the safety, independence and Arabism of the Gulf.

The paper stresses that the different courses taken by the various hostile forces in the conspiracy against the Arab Gulf and the entire Arab world converge on one thing: achieving U.S. imperialism's long-term objective of subjugating the region to imperialist policy, monopolist plundering and direct capitalist influence.

ATH-THAWRAH says that U.S. imperialism has been making feverish attempts since the Camp David accords to whip up tension in the Arab Gulf, in order to blackmail and implement its plan to dominate the countries of the area politically and economically.

The paper adds that although the United States is the leader and pioneer of these conspiratorial moves against the region, other parties, mainly the Iranian regime and the Sultanate of Oman, are also playing major roles, using devious methods. ATH-THAWRAH says that U.S. military moves in the vicinity of the Gulf shores and the oil sources prove that the conspiracy is aimed at placing the area under imperialist influence, regardless of whether this is achieved by the primary role played by the U.S. administration, the Iranian plans and ambitions or the suspicious plans and alliances proposed by Oman. There is not the slightest doubt, the paper says, that the Iranian rulers' irresponsible behavior is linked with the hostile U.S. plans, Zionist ambitions and the Camp David conspiracies.

ATH-THWARAH says that the U.S. Embassy incident in Tehran and other similar incidents in countries close to Iran are a natural consequence of the sensational developments in the Arab Gulf, which U.S. officials call the tension area or the crescent of crises. All these incidents are geared toward implementing the U.S. plan, the paper adds.

The paper also points out that the serious statements made by certain U.S. officials in connection with the biggest U.S. military buildup in the area since World War II also confirm that the rescue of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy is just being used as an excuse. The paper says that the statement made by Zionist Minister Ezer Weizman about the enemy's readiness to turn the Zionist entity into a springboard for U.S. military activity in the Gulf must also be viewed seriously.

ATH-THWARAH concludes its article by saying that the conspiracy against the Arab nation and the safety, independence and Arabism of the Gulf started after the Arab national awakening, which has weakened imperialist influence, foiled treasonous compromise deals and placed the Arabs on the correct path of fighting political and economic imperialism and its hostile frontier post in Palestine.

IRANIAN COMMUNITY STAGES DEMONSTRATION 2 DEC

JN031905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 3 December--The Iranians residing in Damascus staged a demonstration yesterday. The demonstration proceeded from the Iranian Embassy after the demonstrators had cast their votes in the referendum on the new Iranian constitution, toward the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators chanted slogans in support of the Iranian Revolution and its steps and against U.S. imperialism and its stands, which are against the Iranian Revolution. The demonstrators carried pictures of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The Iranians residing in Damascus issued a statement today in which they demanded the extradition of the shah, who betrayed the Iranian people, for trial by the Islamic Revolution courts in order to put an end to U.S. plots against the Iranian Revolution. The Iranian resident in Damascus expressed their support for the Iranian students' holding U.S. diplomats in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as hostages. In their statement, they warned the United States against interfering in Iran's internal affairs, adding that our people, with all their groups, will be strong supporters of the victorious Islamic Revolution under Imam Khomeyni.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION 3 DEC

JN031658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received the Iranian Revolution Council delegation at 1315 today. The delegation is made up of Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, Shaykh (Hadi Mudarassi) and (Mohammad Salih Najafi).

The Iranian delegation expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks it has held in Damascus and its thanks for Syria's position under President Hafiz al-Asad in support of the Iranian revolution and of the just struggle the Iranian people are waging. The delegation explained the developments in the situation in the wake of the U.S. threats against Iran and stressed that the Iranian Revolution will continue to firmly support the Arab nation's struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restitution of the Palestinian people's rights.

President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's support for the Iranian Islamic Revolution and asked the delegation to convey his greetings and those of the Syrian people to Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian people.

Delegation Departs

JN031937 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] The Iranian Revolution Council delegation led by Dr Mohammad 'Ali Madi left Damascus for Beirut this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. During the visit members of the delegation held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and with party and state officials dealing with the solid relations that link Syria and Iran. The delegation was seen off at the Syrian-Lebanese border point by senior Foreign Ministry officials and the Iranian Ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to SANA Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi said: Our meetings with Syrian officials are not something new. Syria's positions before and after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran have been Islamic and sincere positions toward the Iranian people.

Dr Hadi added: During this visit we met with President Hafiz al-Asad, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who all reiterated Syria's firm and principled stands in support of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which is now waging a decisive battle of confrontation against U.S. imperialism.

Dr Hadi said: We have reiterated to the Syrian officials Iran's firm and principled stand in support of the just causes of the Arab nation, particularly the restitution of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to establish their independent state on their soil and the restitution of Islam's holy places, with occupied Jerusalem at their head.

Dr Hadi added: In fact, we are waging a battle for dignity and we are confronting world Zionism and U.S. imperialism. After expelling the agent shah, the ally of the United States, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, decided to wage the basic battle with U.S. imperialism, which planted Israel in the heart of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world, as Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated, we are waging the basic battle with the arch Satan: U.S. imperialism.

Dr Hadi concluded: We extend our thanks to the Syrian leadership and people under President al-Asad for the warm welcome accorded us and for the political support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The Iranian people will never forget these heroic and principled stands.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD031144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--The Syrian Government has published a statement expressing serious concern over the United States threat to use force against Iran, and with the concentration of U.S. warships in the vicinity of Iran. The Syrian Government maintains that the use of force against the Iranian revolution would lead to an explosive situation in the region and would threaten international security.

EXPLOSION, CLASHES OCCUR IN ALEPPO

NC031331 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, the city of Aleppo has been experiencing a tense atmosphere and there have been intermittent clashes in the Al-Kallasah area for the last 4 days. A bomb exploded in the Al-Ghufran Mosque near Aleppo University in Al-Kurah al-Ardiyah causing heavy damage.

Elements of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Al-Ansari area in Aleppo have opened fire on Riyad 'Abd al-Karim Jiyah instantly killing him. Leaflets were circulated at the scene of the incident signed by the fighting vanguards of the Muslim Brotherhood.

ALGERIA

MEETINGS, MARCH HELD IN SUPPORT OF IRANIAN PEOPLE

LD032340 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting was held this evening in the conference hall of the house of the people in support of the Mauritanian people for the liberation of their territory occupied by Moroccan troops and in solidarity with the Iranian Revolution against the threats of military intervention by the Carter government.

Trade unionists condemned support given to the shah and the freezing of the Iranian people's funds by the Carter government and the multinationals. They call on all progressive forces to support the peoples of Iran and Mauritania, as well as peoples fighting for independence, social progress and peace in the world.

In Constantine a people's march and a meeting in support of peoples struggling against imperialism and its allies took place this afternoon. Organized by the national party commissariat, this demonstration by the masses was an expression of solidarity and support for the Saharan, Mauritanian, Palestinian and Iranian peoples, peoples who are victims of imperialist aggression, and in reply to imperialist threats against the Iranian revolution and the reactionary maneuvers against Mauritania.

APS REPORTS U.S. PUBLIC OPINION AT 'HYSTERIA STAGE'

LD031254 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers--President Carter's mother said at a meeting that if she "had $1 million she would hire someone to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni." The world press reported that the audience rose up as one person to applaud the call to kill, which reminds us of the "hidden face" behind practices that are normal in America and in American towns and of hired killers.

All of American public opinion, which the information media have endeavored to raise to the highest point, to the hysteria stage, has stood against the Iranian people, whom it considers to have buried imperialism. American pulbic opinion has forgotten the 6 million unemployed and has forgotten the disrespect and bad reputation of the present President in the sphere of domestic policy and has forgotten the enormous profits being made by the oil companies which are creating energy crises and has forgotten inflation and the inability to overcome this inflation. America, which knew how to identify war criminals at the Nurnberg trials and constantly raises the matter of human rights is, it appears, heading toward a serious crisis as it is protecting a man whom the Iranian people justly describe as a criminal. What is it all about?

Regardless of the causes of this crisis, nay what is wanted to be the cause, the American administration has made this a way to rally the 50 states around their President in a case it says concerns diplomats, while the Iranians say that they are suspects. As the primary elections draw closer the New Hampshire region, where Carter's mother was speaking, was the first test in which to assert President Carter's authority within his party--an authority being challenged by Senator Edward Kennedy--and also to give some vitality to "an imperialist presidency" which has come out defeated and shaken in the wake of successive crises which reached their peak in the Watergate case. Although the American administration has not sought further powers, to the degree of staging the incident, the way Lyndon Johnson staged the Tonkin Gulf incident, voices are rising calling for the return to "the old measures." To Washington, anything could be an excuse.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI WARNS OF BAN ON OIL EXPORTS TO U.S.

NC031713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] In an interview published in an Italian newspaper, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has said that he might ban oil exports to the United States if his country's assets in the United States are frozen.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN AS-SUWANI 2 DEC

LD031536 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The town of As-Suwani yesterday morning witnessed a huge student demonstration in which students from As-Suwani preparatory school and the As-Suwani teacher-training school for girls took part. The demonstrators roamed the streets of the town in solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and the Iranian people and their Islamic Revolution. The participants in the march issued a statement stressing their solidarity with the Iranian people in facing U.S. imperialism.

MAURITANIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 1 DEC

LD011840 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and prime minister of Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he will hold talks on the promotion of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples in various fields. The Mauritanian guest was accorded a great welcome at Tripoli International Airport where Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the head of those who came to welcome him. The following also took part in the welcome: members of the General People's Committee, the Mauritanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, the Jamahiriyah ambassador to Mauritania and directors of departments at the Foreign Secretariat.

Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla made a statement to the JANA reporter in which he expressed happiness at his visit to Libya. He said that the visit will be a good opportunity to learn about the achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution. He also expressed the hope that the visit will contribute to strengthen the ties of fraternity and relations of cooperation between the two fraternal peoples, bring the unity of the Arab nation closer and defend our Islamic faith.

The first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and prime minister is accompanied by a delegation including Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and planning minister, and Foreign Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI DEPARTS FOR MONROVIA 3 DEC

JN031030 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Dec--President Numayri left for Monrovia this morning to participate in the meetings of the African wisemen committee, which will begin in the Liberian capital tomorrow under the chairmanship of liberian president William Tolbert.

The conferees will discuss the Western Sahara issue and practical means of implementing the recommendations of the committee's second meeting.

MUSLIM STUDENTS CALL FOR EXTRADITION OF SHAH

JN031723 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Dec (SUNA)--The students of the Muslim Brotherhood organization at the University of Khartoum submitted a memorandum to the U.S. Embassy here today demanding the extradition of the disposed [as received] Iranian shah.

The memorandum called on President Jimmy Carter to reassess U.S. anti-Islam foreign policy.

TUNISIA

SAUDI HANDLING OF MOSQUE ATTACK APPLAUDED

LD011618 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, 1 Dec (TAP)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri left for Saudi Arabia late Friday to convey a verbal message from President Habib Bourguiba to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia about the last attack against Al-Haram Mosque.

The Tunisian minister will inform Khalid of the great emotion felt in Tunisia after some infidels attacked Al-Haram Moscque, thus desecrating the holy place.

He will also convey to the Saudi king the thanks of Tunisia, of its president, of its government and people for the firm stand that the Saudi Government adopted during the event and will express Tunisia's congratulations for the way in which the Saudi Government settled the affair and managed to control the situation.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OCTOBER-NOVEMBER OPERATIONS

LD031636 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At this time the Saharan revolutionaries are intensifying their armed activities against the invading royal forces. In this connection the Saharan defense minister last night issued a military communique which contains the collective results of military operations by the Saharan fighters during October and November. The communique says that during this period the revolutionaries carried out 500 operations and it stresses that the number of dead among the ranks of the Moroccan royal forces reached 10,335 soldiers of various ranks in addition to 9,084 royal soldiers being injured with varying degrees of serious injuries. The revolutionaries also captured 739 officers, warrant officers and soldiers. Forty-eight Moroccan soldiers joined the revolutionaries.

The Saharan communique stressed that five fighter aircraft, of which three were F-5's, and seven helicopters were shot down and that 157 tanks and armored vehicles and 1,649 trucks, jeeps and landrovers were destroyed. The communique makes it clear that other military centers and establishments were destroyed and a significant quantity of equipment was captured including five tanks.

GUSH EMUNIM WILL NOT EVACUATE SITE UNTIL LEGISLATION CHANGED

TA041128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Dec 79 TA

[Text] At the general assembly of the members of Elon More which ended early this morning a decision was adopted stating that so long as the law is not changed and a legal basis for the settlements in Judaea and Samaria is not assured the Elon More settlers will not agree to evacuate the settlement and the site will not be evacuated.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh notes that by this decision the Elon More settlers have rejected the government's proposal to evacuate the settlement and to move to Jabal al-Kabir. The settlers decided that if this condition is fulfilled they will agree to move to Jabal al-Kabir. This proposal was put forward by a member of Elon More, Menahem Felix. However, the members of Elon More rejected a radical decision stating that in any case--even if the law is amended--Elon More would not be evacuated. Our correspondent says that the decision adopted raised bitterness among the people attending the assembly who are not members of Elon More, including Knesset member Rabbi Hayim Druckman and several members of the Gush Emunim Secretariat.

The members of the Secretariats of Gush Emunim and Elon More will today reword the decision and will try to rephrase it in a positive way, that is to say, it will express agreement to evacuate Elon More under certain conditions.

The Gush Emunim Secretariat officially refuses to publish the contents of the decision. However, Gush Emunim circles have told our correspondent that they are optimistic about its chances of being accepted by the prime minister.

SHARON TOURS JORDAN VALLEY SETTLEMENTS, PROMISES AID

TA032134 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1850 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 3 Dec--The agriculture minister has decided to urgently examine the economic structure of the Jordan Valley settlements. A special team planning the economic structure of the Jordan Valley settlements will be appointed by the minister in the next few days. Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon reported this decision during a tour he made this morning in a moshav in the Jordan Valley.

The moshav members raised the grave economic problems they were facing and said that immediate action should be taken to improve the situation.

The agriculture minister said that 62 million Israeli pounds have already been put at the disposal of the settlements through the Jewish Agency. An additional sum of 76 million Israeli pounds--from an assistance fund established by the Agriculture Ministry--will be transferred to the Jordan Valley settlements in the next few days.

The minister also mentioned a conversion fund totaling 1.2 billion Israeli pounds which would be transferred as aid, particularly to those farmers who are in a specially grave situation, mainly growers of flowers and vegetables for export.

At the end of his remarks, the agriculture minister called on the Jordan-Valley settlements to continue to absorbs all suitable candidates. The minister said: "Our strength will be tested by the increasing number of settlers who will be interested in linking their future to this area."

AUTONOMY TALKS RESUME IN TEL AVIV 3 DEC

TA030950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The talks of the working teams on autonomy have resumed in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the participants will hear a review by an economist who used to work for the defense establishment on the various components of the economic infrastructure in Judaea and Samaria and its ties to Israel. Later, the working teams will discuss the authority and the duties of the West Bank administration, while another group will discuss the elections procedures.

Lecture on Economy

TA031845 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1620 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 3 Dec--What happened to the economy in the territories--Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--can be described in two words: "progress and growth." This was stated today by Mr Ya'aqov Lifshitz, a former economic adviser to the defense minister for many years, at the beginning of his lecture to the working groups of the autonomy talks which resumed this morning at the Laromme Hotel in Tel Aviv.

The lecture was given at Egypt's request. The Egyptians wanted to know the economic influence of Israel's rule in the territories since 1967. Reviewing economic development among the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, Mr Lifshitz said that the process of growth has been going on there throughout the period. Growth stems mainly from the fact that the wage earners in the territories moved to work in Israel. This move increased raw product and private income, and helped develop the agricultural sector, which now enjoys modern cultivation methods such as cultivation under plastic covers, the introduction of pipettes and other modern irrigation systems.

Thanks to the open bridges policy, the farmers of the West Bank were able to export their produce to the Arab countries, a fact which also contributed to their economic progress.

Mr Lifshitz explained that progress was mainly made in production and not in services. While in 1967 there was a great deal of unemployment--only 20 percent of the work force was employed--today there is full employment in the territories. In 1967 wage earners worked an average of 12 days per month whereas today they work 25 days a month, in a multiannual calculation.

Individual investment in local enterprises has grown and production has doubled in all spheres.

An interesting fact reported by Mr Lifshitz: There has been considerable improvement in nutrition. The inhabitants today get 20 percent more calories per person than they received in 1967. This constitutes an unprecedented progress throughout the world.

The number of vehicles in the territories has risen by 100 percent. Today, 36 percent of the population owns electric refrigerators as opposed to 5 percent in 1967. At present 31 percent of the population watch television as opposed to 2 percent in 1967.

Crowded housing conditions have decreased. The Arabs of the territories currently live in better conditions than in 1967. In addition, Israel has made great efforts to settle the refugees in the territories.

Egyptian Delegate Talks

TA032145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Far away from the spotlights, here in Israel, the autonomy talks are continuing. At Tel Aviv's Laromme Hotel the working groups to the autonomy talks concluded another round this evening. The group dealing with the powers and posts heard additional explanations from Defense Ministry legal expert Yo'el Zinger about the powers and the posts of the civilian administration and the civilian authority [memshal ha'ezrahi, vehaminhal ha'ezrahi] as they are carried out today in the territories. And the second group dealt with the election procedures. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was at the Laromme Hotel.

[Eshel] For the moment we cannot speak about any breakthrough, since the issues on the agenda are mainly technical and the procedure is that of giving information. After one of today's stages in the talks, I asked the head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, about his impressions.

[Begin Al-Latif recording--in English] My impression is that we are proceeding in the right direction, as we were directed by the heads of delegations in their last meeting in London, to survey the situation as it stands now under the military government in the West Bank and Gaza in the context of the projected transfer of authority that is going to take place when the first governing authority would come to being. [end recording]

NORTHERN SINAI GOVERNOR SHAWKAT ON VISIT 2 DEC

TA022001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The governor of Northern Sinai, general Muhammad Husayn Shawkat, has come to Israel for a visit of 3 days as the guest of the Foreign Ministry. Shawkat came to Israel by land and met with the defense minister this evening.

DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN, U.S. SECRETARY OF ARMY CONFER

TA031941 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 3 Dec--Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman today met U.S. Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander in his office. The meeting was attended by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, Defense Ministry Director General Yosef Ma'ayan and the defense minister's aide-de-camp, Col Ilan Tehila. The guests were accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and the U.S. military attache, Col Bruce Williams.

The U.S. secretary of the army and his wife are visiting Israel as the guests of the Defense Ministry and the IDF. They arrived in Israel after having visited Egypt and the Sudan.

WEIZMAN DEPARTS FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO UK 4 DEC

TA040930 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0845 GMT 4 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 4 Dec--This morning Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left for London aboard an El Al plane to participate in the opening of the bond campaign in Great Britain this year.

Mr Weizman will return to Israel on Thursday. Replying to questions Qeizman said that he had not planned any meetings with British officials.

NEW UN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE COMMANDER APPOINTED

TA040612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 79 TA

[Text] A new commander has been appointed for the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Golan Heights. He is Austrian Maj Gen Gunther Greindl.

AL-FAJR ASSERTS U.S. INTENTION TO ATTACK IRAN

JN011712 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 29 Nov 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Abyss and the Miracle"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. massing of forces has gone beyond all limits; it is not just a display of U.S. force to influence the Iranian revolution's stand.

The fierce U.S. diplomatic campaign against Iran has reached its climax. It has surpassed all traditional forms and practices. The killing of some Iranian citizens and students residing in the United States demonstrates the emergence of primitive barbaric emotions throughout the U.S. arena. All efforts at mediation, to put an end to the critical situation between Iran and the United States, have failed.

All of this confirms the United States' intention to launch a large attack against Iran, to destroy vital Iranian military and economic targets, if not to liberate the diplomats held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

On the Iranian side, millions of Iranian people, with the Iranian armed forces in the lead, are preparing to confront the probable U.S. invasion.

Everyone is awaiting "a miracle," which must come from somewhere before it is too late. The catastrophe is that no one can now foretell what the "miracle" will be. Will revolutionary Iran yield? This is impossible. Will U.S. arrogance surrender? This is also impossible. Will the deposed shah's "conscience" awaken, causing him, at the last minute, to decide to go to Iran and face a fair trial, since he cannot find any other place to go to? This seems the most likely of the impossibilities.

AL-FAJR ON STRUGGLE AGAINST UNITED STATES

JN022025 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 25 Nov 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Confronting U.S. Imperialism Comes First"]

[Text] Since the day of triumph of progressive revolutions in Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia and in other places that had suffered from U.S. oppression for more than 25 years, oppressed peoples have become alert to the basic fact in their struggle. This fact is the inevitability of violent confrontation against their enemy, represented in the various forms of political, economic and militaristic U.S. imperialism. After a decisive triumph in this confrontation, the details of a second confrontation against the lackeys will be clear. The victory at this stage will be guaranteed as long as the imperialist enemy has been defeated.

The continued and intensified confrontation against U.S. aggression is evident all over the world. This confrontation has taken advantage of that strategic fact of the struggle.

U.S. insistence on plundering Arab resources and on destroying the will of the Arab people by continued disavowal of their pan-Arab and national rights means the implementation of this violent, legitimate struggle against this aggression.

NEW ASH-SHAK'AH STATEMENT OPPOSES MURDER OF INNOCENTS

TA032005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Bassam Ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus, has declared to the appeals committee which is discussing the matter of his expulsion from the country, that he is opposed to the murder of innovents. This is a personal declaration which Ash-Shak'ah made to the committee. In the view of security elements, this declaration represents a consideration which should be taken into account in the process of deciding whether to expel him. Our correspondent has learned that the special appeals committee will not submit its recommendations tomorrow, either, to the commander of the Judaea and Samaria region.

The mayors in the West Bank have canceled a rally for tomorrow to react to the committee's conclusions. There were commercial strikes in Nabulus and Ramallah today and there were minor breaches of the peace in some areas of the West Bank.

PRO-ASH-SHAK'AH RALLY CALLS FOR PLO-LED STATE

TA021823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Dec 79 TA

[Text] At a large rally of public figures from Judaea and Samaria and East Jerusalem it was decided that if Bassam ash-Shak'ah is expelled, the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria will reexamine the need to maintain municipalities. The participants also called upon the minister of defense to cancel the expulsion order against the mayor of Nabulus. They say that if Ash-Shak'ah returns to his post, the mayors' resignations will be canceled, but if he is expelled they will reexamine the need to maintain municipalities. The participants also called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, under PLO leadership.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON STOPPAGE OF FOREIGN AID TO WEST BANK

TA011747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The military authorities estimate that the Judaea and Samaria municipalities will be able to function financially even without aid from Amman and the PLO. A senior military authorities' officer has explained to our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that the foreign aid is slated for development projects which are beyond the ordinary budget. These projects will be frozen, indeed, but the day-to-day work will be financed by taxes. In contrast, the mayors have expressed the fear that daily work will also be harmed since the development budget will be part of the general budget. Jordan and the PLO have frozen the financial aid to the municipalities as a means of pressuring the mayors into withdrawing their resignations.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--An Israeli industrialist and two Egyptian companies, one from Cairo and one from Aswan, have signed a trade agreement whereby Israel will sell marble from the Galilee and buy granite from the Aswan quarries. The agreement will go into effect at the beginning of the normalization of relations between the two countries. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0759 GMT 27 Nov 79 TA]

3 DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Student Message on Laingen

LD030417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Message from the Muslim students stationed in the "center of American espionage" to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] With the new evidence and documents which have been discovered, the charge d'affaires of American espionage and two of his companions who are staying at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are among the chief spies of the embassy and, therefore, they are regarded as hostages of the Iranian nation and should be under complete surveillance so that the Iranian nation can decide on them at the opportune time.

Headquarters For National Mobilization

LD030407 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In order to carry out the orders of Imam Khomeyni concerning the formation of a popular army and the militarization of the country, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran has created the Headquarters for National Mobilization. This headquarters [setad] has been formed with the cooperation of the military and security organizations, revolutionary bodies [nahad] and other national organizations, and by issuing an announcement it has started its work.

The announcement of the Headquarters for National Mobilization of Iran states: In these critical days when international imperialism, led by America and her lackeys, has begun its work to destroy the independence of our country with all her power, Imam Khomeyni addressed the struggling Iranian nation and said: "A Muslim country should be entirely militarized."

In carrying out this order and in order to mobilize all forces of the nation, which is the embodiment of divine will, the only support for the revolution, and the guarantor of the independence of the homeland, the Headquarters for National Mobilization of Iran has begun its work with the cooperation of the military and security organizations, revolutionary bodies and other national organizations. The decisions of this headquarters in the field of organizing the training of the struggling Iranian nation will be announced through the mass media.

'Arafat Aide Supports Khomeyni

LD031218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] One of the aides of Yasir 'Arafat, while accusing the Lebanese Government of following America's policies concerning the retreat of the Palestinian guerrillas in the south of Lebanon, once again said that Palestine supports the Iranian Revolution and its leader, Imam Khomeyni. Abu Ayas said: Our guns are at the service of the Iranian Revolution.

He added: We announce to the world that we will support Iran in its confrontation with America, whether this confrontation is military or political. Abu Ayas, who was talking on the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, stated that a large number of the Palestinians and Lebanese are shouting: "Long live Khomeyni, long live Iran's Revolution, death to Carter."

He also said: Khomeyni has been successful in presenting the American Government as an ugly criminal which confiscates assets and monetary deposits. The America which Khomeyni has exposed is not a superpower.

TASS On Military Buildup

LD031206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 79

[Text] The Soviet news agency, TASS, announced that America is using a policy of threat of war against Iran. TASS added: America's threats concerning military action against a sovereign nation are inexplicable.

In a report from Tehran, TASS said: The concentration of United States Navy warships near Iran is an obvious threat and is a sign of a diplomacy of war. TASS added: America is a great power and a member of the Security Council. According to the UN Charter, the United States has a special responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Oil Payments

LD030439 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Alireza Nowbary, chairman of the Bank Markazi [central bank] of Iran, has stated: Before the end of the current year [presumably Persian year, which ends of 20 March 1980] Iran will request that the price of oil be calculated in a combination of strong currencies instead of the dollar. He said this combination will include the French franc, Swiss franc, pound sterling, West German mark, Japanese yen and Danish and Dutch currencies.

In order to prevent a crisis in the currency markets, Nowbary refused to say what would be the proportion of each of these currencies in calculating the price of oil. Nowbary added: This may vary according to political and economic considerations. The chairman of Bank Markazi added that 45 to 60 days after the delivery of crude to the oil companies, these companies will not be informed [as heard--resumably meant "will be informed"] about the proportion of each currency in the combination of all currencies.

However, so long as the OPEC has not rejected the dollar, the price of oil will continue being calculated in dollars. He said: Iran is determined to ask OPEC to implement the system of a combination of currencies. Nowbary added that contrary to criticism of Iran of some Western countries, this country will invest in financial organizations which have shown political sympathy toward Iran.

USSR Forces Reportedly on Alert

LD031026 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 December--The USSR has placed on alert its forces in the border region with its southern neighbor, Iran, in anticipation of likely American military action against Iran, Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reports today.

The paper also reports that the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has left the holy city of Qom, where he normally resides, and moved to the south of Tehran for fear of an American action against him.

Tehran Radio reported yesterday that Imam Khomeyni went to a polling booth in Qom yesterday to participate in the popular referendum on the new Islamic Constitution of Iran.

Quoting a foreign diplomatic source, the paper says that the USSR has informed the United States of its opposition to any military action against Iran.

Earlier, President Carter, who moved huge American naval forces toward areas close to Iran, had threatened to use force to save the lives of the 49 Americans detained as hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for about 1 month.

U.S., USSR 'Unwritten Agreement'

ID031354 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0742 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 December--Kuwait's AL-ANBA' writes that the Iranian-American crisis, which began with the detention of hostages, has reached a stage which could threaten world peace "unless there is an agreement over the geographical division of Iran between Washington and Moscow after both have discovered that the Iranian regime will not be a strategic ally for either of them."

The United States, which chose religious currents in Europe as a means of countering the communist tide, has come to realize that the religious current in Iran will not place its neck at the disposal of the White House, the paper says.

The paper adds that the position of the USSR is just the opposite of the American position, though both agree on tactics. The USSR, the paper says, longs to see the religious regime in Iran collapse, provided that this does not serve the interests of the United States.

The paper points out that Moscow seeks three objectives: To prevent the religious currents from extending into the USSR itself; to prevent the creation of a regime which would clash with Africa or the PDRY in the short term, while guaranteeing the flow of oil and gas from Iran; and finally, the secession of Kordestan to weaken Iran and thus rid itself of a strong neighbor.

The paper concludes that there is, necessarily, an unwritten agreement between Washington and Moscow on the need to speed up the collapse of the Iranian regime, or at least on checking it.

Khomeyni Reportedly Leaves Qom

NC030753 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, Dec. 3 (AFP)--Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni is believed to have left his home at Qom, south of Tehran following "rumours of a possible American military intervention in the holy city," the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' said here today.

The paper, which quoted "diplomatic sources", said the Soviet Union was believed to have warned several Western capitals that it would "oppose any U.S intervention which would enable Washington to control the country as it had done at the time of the shah."

Bani Sadr on Security Council

NC031427 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 3. (AFP)--Former Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr said today the first meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the Iran-American crisis "was not as one-sided as Americans had hoped".

"Had we been represented there, our success would have been still greater," Mr. Bani Sadr, a member of the Revolution Council and minister of economy and finances, told the newspaper ETTELA'AT.

Mr. Bani Sadr said Iran will have a new chance to defend its cause if invited to the December 10 hearing, requested by the U.S., before the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Asked whether Iran would not feel compelled to participate in that hearing, Bani Sadr replied: "That is a question to study."

Most observers agree Mr. Bani Sadr lost his foreign affairs post for having wanted to appear at the United Nations. The Ayatollah had no faith in the Security Council, replaced Mr. Bani Sadr with Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

Envoy to UN

NC031446 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 3 (AFP)--The Iranian decision to send a charge d'affaires to the United Nations "bears no relation" to the current Security Council meetings on the U.S.-Iranian crisis, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman confirmed reports that an Iranian diplomat was going to U.N. headquarters in New York. But he said this was "a routine diplomatic decision" prompted by the fact that Iran no longer had a U.N. ambassador.

The decision "bears no relation to the Security Council debates on Iranian-American relations," he said.

The departure date for New York of the new Iranian charge d'affaires to the United Nations has not been made public.

Waldheim Statement

LD031645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Following a REUTER report to the effect that Kurt Waldeim, UN Secretary General, would welcome Iran's decision to send a new envoy to New York, our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that this matter concerns the selection and dispatching of Iran's permanent ambassador to the United Nations. The spokesman of our Foreign Ministry emphasized that this decision has nothing to do with the UN Security Council session and the issue of the hostages.

Military Training in U.S.

JN031754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 3 December--The newspaper MARDOM, Organ of the Tudeh Party, has questioned the significance of the continued training of 236 Iranian military personnel at U.S. air and naval bases.

In an article today the paper calls on the Iranian authorities to explain whether these military personnel were sent to the United States before or after the change from the former regime in Iran. MARDOM also calls on the government to inform its citizens whether U.S. military advisers are still working in the Iranian Army, to explain the reasons for their continued presence and to specify their numbers and tasks.

Oil Firms 'Drop' Dollar

LD032050 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A senior official of Iran's central bank said the international oil companies have started paying for Iranian oil in currencies other than the American dollar. Another official of Iran's central bank said as soon as the United States closed Iran's deposits in the American banks, Iran asked the international oil companies to pay for the Iranian oil in nondollar currencies.

U.S. Report Being Considered

LD032010 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the case brought against Iran to the international Court of Justice in The Hague by the United States (?with) the occupation of the American Embassy by the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy, said this report officially reached the Islamic Republic Government of Iran and it is being considered in the Foreign Ministry, and that the views of the Islamic Republic Government of Iran will be announced within the next few days.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD032310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at a joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers tonight, there was a discussion and exchange of views on various state issues. At the end of the session tonight, which lasted until 2100, Dr Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, provided some information to media correspondents.

Dr Habibi said: During the session tonight, Mr Daryush Foruhar's report regarding negotiations on Kordestan was discussed, and it was decided to hold further negotiations with the Kurdish people so that it is made clear to them that the government is focusing its full attention on Kordestan, and that if various groups fulfill their duties and irresponsible individuals do not interfere in affairs, the problems will be overcome soon.

He added: At this session Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, discussed a report regarding the OPEC oil ministers' conference in Saudi Arabia and Mr Sajjadian, the head of the Supreme Court, a report regarding the freezing of Iran's accounts in the United States. These reports were discussed.

Dr Habibi, mentioning the fact that tonight's session discussed the Security Council issue and the U.S. complaint to the International Court at The Hague, said concerning possible changes and reshuffles of officials that what is certain is that we will not have any changes among officials at present but changes can be expected at any moment. [sentence as heard] In general, the referendum will have no effect upon the work of the Revolution Council until the presidential elections.

REFERENDUM HEADQUARTERS DENOUNCE BBC REPORT ON VOTING

LD030700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0615 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Announcement by the central headquarters of the referendum--read by announcer]

[Text] Following the report broadcast by the BBC about banning the referendum on the constitution in Gonbad-e Kabus, the representative of the central headquarters of the referendum got in touch with the religious leaders and Sunnite ulema of the town of Gonbad-e Kabus and asked their views concerning the news on BBC radio. The Sunnite ulema generally said that they had no information concerning the news on BBC radio and described it as fabrication and pure lies. They described the rumor concerning the banning of the referendum on the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gonbad-e Kabus as fabrications of the enemies of Islam and the counterrevolutionaries.

[Signed] The central headquarters of the referendum.

Hostilities Over Referendum Threatened

NC030820 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 3 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 3 (AFP)--Iranian minorities will resume hostilities if the government fails to meet their demands for improved rights by December 19, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan warned today.

A party spokesman told AFP: "If the constitution is not adapted between now and December 19 in a manner respecting the rights of minorities, their militants will no longer respect the cease-fire and will return to the fray."

On yesterday's national referendum for a new constitution, the spokesman said the vote was boycotted by Kurdish religious leader Shaykh Ezzedin Huseyni, a Sunnite.

Ballot boxes were burned by protestors in the Kordestan capital of Mahabad, the spokesman stated.

The Tehran newspaper BAMBAD meanwhile reported today that the referendum "could not take place" in most Kordestan towns.

Religious Society Pledges Support

LD031012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Statement issued by the religious society of Abghal'eh, the former Pahlavi Dezh of Torkaman Sahra]

We, the religious society of Abghal-eh, deem the announcement of some radios regarding the boycott imposed on the referendum in Torkaman Sahara as consisting of fabrications and lies and will vote for the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The religious society of Abghal-eh of Torkaman Sahra; Hajj Mohammad Akhund (Qezel), the religious teacher of Abghal'eh school; Hajj Mir Aman Akhund Barazandeh, religious teacher.

Parties, Societies Boycott Referendum

JN021058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 December--Some 30 societies, organizations and parties have declared a boycott of the referendum for the new Iranian constitution which started today. They issued a statement pointing out that the new constitution can neither fulfill the aspirations of the masses nor achieve the principle of government by the people. The constitution, the statement adds, will enable the men of religion to tighten their rein on government, strengthen the capitalist system and encourage private property.

The movements opposing the new constitution are: The Iranian National Front, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the Lawyers Association and the Muslim People's Republican Party under Shari'at Madari. The new constitution has also been opposed by members of the Council of Experts such as ('Izzatallah Sahabi) and ('Ali Khalzadah Ghafuri).

Non-Persian minorities oppose the new constitution, asserting that it does not guarantee for them basic national and legitimate rights. The Arab political organization as well as all parties in Kordestan, the Muslims Unity Party in Sistan and Baluchistan and others in Azerbayjan also oppose the new constitution.

It was reported today that citizens in Sistan and Baluchistan have destroyed ballot boxes and ballots and forms. They also occupied the governor's office and took the governor hostage in protest against the articles of the constitution, describing them as legalizing sectarianism.

Tudeh Party Urges Support

LD011354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran has issued a statement calling on the people to participate and vote yes in the constitutional referendum. The statement says, in part:

Within the context of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by virtue of its respect for the standards of law thereby specified, in order to approve, strengthen and extend the achievements of the revolutionand in order to give ever greater scope to the anti-imperialist, democratic and popular aspects of our great revolution; in order to extirpate all remnants and aftermaths of imperialist hegemony in all the affairs in the life of the country and the overlordship of the rotten and corruption breeding despotic monarchical system; in order to set up a united front of the people; in order to realize the program proposed by the party and to serve the cause of Iran's independence and democracy for the Iranian working class and the toiling masses of our people and to fight along the path of lofty aspirations for which it has battled for 38 years with self-denial and consistency, the Tudeh Party of Iran will reorganize its activities.

Compatriots, vigilance and a correct appraisal of affairs are more than ever necessary. These historic, destiny-building moments demand both revolutionary fervour and an inspiring future outlook, and deem vigilance, revolutionary knowledge and realism as [words indistinct]. Let us be worthy of these historic moments and from both standpoints let us show ourselves to be worthy of the great Iranian Revolution and proof of its continuity and evolution.

Let us preserve an absolutely principled stand and the necessary degree of flexibility. Our participation in an affirmative vote for the constitution will be a token of this worthiness.

Referendum Turnout, Early Counting

TA031633 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Text] In Iran voting is coming to a close on the second and final day of the referendum on the country's new constitution, which gives sweeping powers to the clergy, and in particular to Ayatollah Khomeyni. Press reports say that early counting in some areas have shown only a negligible no vote, and the BBC correspondent in Tehran says that there is no doubt that the constitution will be approved despite boycotts in several parts of the country. Most people in the Kurdish region have refused to vote and large-scale abstentions have also been reported in Baluchistan and the Turkoman regions. The official result is expected in a few days.

Appeal to Sunnis

LD012204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Statement by Imam Khomeyni's office, issued 1 December--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers of Kordestan, Baluchestan, Turkomen and other Sunni brothers: With reference to what has been written requesting the postponement of the referendum in order to review some of the principles, we should point out that in our country's current situation when the basis of Islam is subject to the danger of infidelity, postponement or delay, even for a few days, is a great danger for the country and beloved Islam.

You may rest assured that your wishes, including the ethnic and national wishes, are like the wishes of the other strata of the country, receiving attention and that, God willing, efforts will be made to bring satisfaction to all. You, the beloved Muslims, are hereby requested to give affirmative votes to this constitution and thereby gain God almighty's pleasure.

[Signed] Qom, Imam Khomeyni's office.

Rumors on Referendum Postponement

LD020750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dear compatriots, please pay attention. A number of hostile and antirevolutionary individuals have issued rumors in certain areas that the referendum has been postponed. Our heroic nation should know that such rumors are pure lies and such actions are the last futile attempts of imperialism and the agents of world-devouring, dying America. The election will continued in all areas with the enthusiasm and interest of you committed, alert and Muslim people. The elections will be conducted today, Sunday, 2 December, and tomorrow, 3 December, throughout this oil-producing land.

Khomeyni To Cast Ballot

LD020751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners: We have just received a report from Qom that Imam Khomeyni will cast his yes vote today in Aqa Seyyed Hasan Takyeh.

Council Scores BBC Report

LD020752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Council of Gomesh-Tappeh, addressed to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran: We, members of the Islamic Revolution Council of Gomesh-Tappeh, strongly deny the report by BBC radio which stated that the Turkomens have banned participation in the referendum on the constitution. Members of the Islamic Revolution Council of Gomesh-Tappeh:

[Signed] Abdul-Hamid Akhund and Abdul-Ghafur Akhund-e Khosaymi.

Mood 'Relaxed' During Vote

NC021029 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 2 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec 2, (AFP)--Iranians flocked to the polls today to cast their votes in a constitutional referendum that would officially transform their country from a monarchy to an Islamic theocracy.

In the holy city of Qom, south of here, one of the early voters was the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, whose position of supreme national power is formalized by the draft constitution.

The ayatollah arrived in his voting place--a mosque--in an armoured, all-terrain vehicle. A crowd of faithful applauded him wildly and slaughtered calves in his path as a tribute to the religious chief.

Also in Qom, a few opponents of the proposed constitution staged a demonstration. There was some pushing and shoving when they were confronted by Khomeyni supporters.

Once again, voting was not by secret ballot. Voters have a choice between two colored ballots. The green one signifies a "yes" vote, in favor of the draft constitution, and the red one indicates a "no" vote.

There are no voting booths, and voters must deposit the ballot of their choice in the boxes provided in full view of officials and presumably, the Revolution Guards stationed at the polling places.

At some voting stations, the separate lines of men and women waiting to cast their ballots stretched for several hundred meters (yards). There are 1,800 voting stations for the capital city alone. Some are in mosques and schools, but authorities have also strung up tents by busy intersections to handle the crowds.

At one voting place, a mosque on Baharestan Street so small it could not even contain the officials' table, the crowd arrived by double-decker city buses.

Voting began under sunny skies, and observers said that the mood seemed relaxed, in contrast to the tension of the past few days.

In the southeastern Province of Baluchistan, where leaders of the ethnic minority called for a boycott of the referendum, more than 200 people were occupying the local government offices in Iranshar and preventing polling taking place, the provincial governor said.

At Tashbahar, "pressure groups" had broken the boxes and also prevented people from voting, the governor added.

These incidents, plus the boycott called because the Sunni Moslem minority says the new constitution is unfair to them, had meant a very poor turn-out. "If we get four or five per cent it will be a success," the governor said, but he added that at Zabol, whose inhabitants are mainly Shi'ite Moslems, the turn-out had been "massive".

Denial of Shari'at-Madari Boycott

LD021048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1028 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Statement No 5 of the headquarters of the referendum on the constitution stationed in the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] Following repeated telephone calls regarding rumors that the referendum has been boycotted by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, spread all over the country, his emminence's son-in-law denied the rumor in a telephone conversation.

[Signed] The headquarters of the referendum on the constition based in the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ayatollah Montazeri Votes

LD021320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Montazeri went to the tent erected in Shohada Square, housing the reconstruction crusade, and voted yes in the referendum. Ayatollah Montazeri then took part in an interview with PARS and said:

Since the constitution is 100 percent in accordance with Islam and at the same time is progressive and adaptable to these times, God willing, it will insure the progress of our country. Ayatollah Montazeri said: The constitution put to the referendum now is quite different from the draft which was published before because of corrections and amendments made in it, and therefore it is very progressive.

Referendum Supervisor's Report

LD021330 **Tehran** Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Statement by Amir Zanjani, supervisor of the central council supervising the referendum--read by announcer]

[Text] There have been no reports of dissatisfaction, **disturbances** or lack of security from any voting centers, all the members of supervisory councils and representatives of governorates are performing their duties with complete impartiality, and there is no call for worry. Up to this moment, 1245, we have not received any reports of disturbances. Also, 11 phone numbers and two radio communication units have been provided for the use of the central supervisory council to keep watch over ballot boxes. We are performing our duty with complete impartiality.

He said the only difficulty is the crowds of people in lines waiting to cast their votes and we have asked people to bear for a few minutes waiting in line in order to perform their religious and revolutionary duty. At the moment all over Tehran and its suburbs there are 1631 ballot boxes and each district has, an average, 10 mobile boxes.

He said: From this morning, all members of the central supervisory council will work continuously for 48 hours. The headquarter's base situated at stadium No 8 in Khorasan Square will carry out the duties allocated to it.

Interior Ministry Supervisor Interview

LD021414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Interview with Interior Ministry supervisor Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani by Tehran Radio reporter--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, in your capacity as supervisor of the Interior Ministry could you comment on the latest reports regarding the people's reception of the referendum on the constitution?

[Answer] The reports we have received show a very, very good reception. All the people are gathering at polling stations with interest and enthusiasm and voting, with the exception of two places, two or three places, in the whole of the country where the opposition is creating difficulties and not allowing the people **to go and vote. Naturally** since we have not asked for [words indistinct] we asked the responsible officials to avoid clashes and let the referendum take place in tranquillity, one cannot [words indistinct] resistance. In some places, for example in Azerbayjan, in Kordestan, in Chahbahar and Iranshahr, difficulties have been created where a number of people have not yet voted since there are no ballot boxes (?because) of the earlier clashes and conspiracies. But in the places where there are ballot boxes which is nearly every place in the country except these two or three places, the people are coming in large numbers and voting with very good discipline, and they are complete pleased too. Even the opposition, on their way back from voting, are expressing pleasure over the fact that they did not see any difficulty and voted freely. And still, with the exception of these two or three places, we have no reports of disruptions in the country as a whole.

[Question] Do you have any advice for Iranians abroad?

[Answer] We have prepared the possibilities of voting for them too. We have informed all consulates to provide an office and (?equipment) and reflect the views of the people and of the Iranians abroad. My advice is that they should come freely and give their views so that we know what these views are.

Incidentally, I would like to add that in some mountain villages, due to snowfall from yesterday until now, it is possible that the ballot boxes which were being taken by car may not have arrived by this morning. We have asked the army to provide helicopters to take the ballot boxes, and they have either already done so or are in the process of doing so. And there is no cause for concern. [end recording]

Students Vote

LD021301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1205 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A report we have just received says that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the spying den of America are lining up enthusiastically in tight ranks in response to the invitation by their imam and are casting their votes.

BBC Report

TA021554 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 79 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Amid the turmoil of Iranian politics, the Iranians themselves are voting in a national referendum on the country's new constitution, which will give sweeping powers to the clergy and in particular to Ayatollah Khomeyni. In this report from Tehran Tim Llewellyn says that, although the constitution is certain to be approved, some political and regional groups have been boycotting the referendum and there have been some reports of distrubances.

[Begin Llewellyn recording] It is too early to make any clear assessment of the turnout for this poll or early results. There is another day of voting tomorrow, Monday, and full returns may not be announced until midweek.

In Tehran, where I visited voting stations in the midst, south and north of the city, nearly everybody who was voting was voting yes; openly tearing up the red no slip and depositing the green yes slip in the ballot box. But the overall turnout could best be described as modest. In religious and poorer areas I saw up to 30 or so people in the stations at any one time. In the richer middle class north of Tehran the numbers were much smaller. The Tehran radio was enthusiastic about the turnout, filing regular encouraging reports from different cities and continuing to urge people to the polls.

In Kordestan, according to eyewitness reports, most people were boycotting the vote, as instructed by the various Kurdish groups who are insisting on full autonomy for Kordestan, a point which is signally omitted in the new constitution. The same sort of boycott appeared to be in force in the other Sunni Moslem areas of Turkestan and Baluchistan. There also was trouble in Tabriz, the main city of Azorbayjan, where around 30,000 people--some supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, others secular leftists and Marxists--marched through the streets condemning the constitution and protesting that official Iranian TV and radio reports were distorting the news. One group marched to the TV station and shouted slogans against Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is head of Iranian TV and radio as well as the new foreign minister. And it was also reported that there were shooting incidents; but no details of these have come through. [end recording]

Referendum Headquarters Refutes Rumors

LD021810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Announcement No 9 of the headquarters of the constitution referendum located at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued 2 December--read by announcer]

[Text] In this critical moment when the disintegrated fabric of our country will be restored with the approval of the constitution of the Islamic Republic, counterrevolutionaries are vainly trying to prevent the approval of the constitution of the Islamic Republic by any means and to disrupt matters. Therefore, the counterrevolutionaries want to dampen the enthusiasm and excitement of this rising nation by spreading various rumors and publishing lies such as the following: That a certain source of imitation has banned participation in the referendum; that those who voted on 30 March 1979 for the Islamic Republic and whose birth certificates have been stamped with the seal of referendum need not participate in the referendum for the constitution; that red is the color of Imam Husayn's and other martyrs' blood and that they should cast red votes into the box; that voting will continue for a few more days; and other such fantasies [words indistinct]

Therefore, it is necessary that our dear compatriots ignore these rumors. By participating in this referendum, they can neutralize the plots of the counterrevolutionaries and those who do not fear God and prove their revolutionary awareness.

In the meantime, any specific news about the referendum will be announced to the public through the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The headquarters of the referendum for the constitution, located in the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

People Urged To Vote 'Yes'

LD030605 [Editorial report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian throughout the night of 2-3 December broadcast many statements and commentaries urging people to take part in the constitutional referendum and to vote yes. The following item, broadcast at 0525 GMT, is typical of the radio's exhortations:

"Our leader, the great Khomeyni, is the ever trusted surety of all our choices. Amid doubt and fear, he decisively announced: The shah must go, and that devil fled. During the height of the worries and anxiety of his friends, without any hesitation he said: I shall come, and he came and the angel entered. When faced with the vascillation and indecision of conservative individuals without the slightest doubt he chanted: The Islamic Republic should be established, and it was established. Before the terrified and worried eyes of the world, he firmly shouted: America cannot do a damn thing and should leave, and the shah should be returned to pay for the blood of the beloved ones. That one will go, and this one we will definitely bring back.

"Today, the same Khomeyni, this absolute truth and the voice of God, sincerely says: I will cast my yes vote for the constitution. With all that historic proof and justification which we have always found in the believing words of our imam, will there be any further excuse for doubt and hesitation? No, by God, no."

Armed Forces Urged To Vote

LD031212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Announcement by the Islamic society of the Green Berets of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] We, the personnel of the 23rd Brigade of the Airborne forces, the green berets of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while again expressing our readiness to confront any foreign aggression, especially that of American imperialism, will vote for the constitution approved by the Council of Experts. We ask all the brave personnel of the Armed Forces and the police who support the revolution to cast their yes vote for the constitution which is the result of the blood of our martyrs. By doing so they will deliver a powerful blow to the enemies of the revolution, especially world imperialism--that is America and Israel--and will repay their debt to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Ayatollah Kho'i Denies Boycott

LD031138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The supervisor of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad has told the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran that following the rumors regarding a boycott of the referendum by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Kho'i, his eminence has categorically denied these rumors, considering them to be a sheer fabrication and adding that there is no truth in them.

Tehran Reports Referendum Progress

LD031551 [Editorial report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 3 December broadcasts reports from throughout the country on the progress of the constitution referendum.

Reports are heard from Qom, Ahvaz, Abadan, Arvand Kenar, Khorramshahr, Dezful, Aqajari, Ilam, Zahedan, Zabol, Kerman, Khash, Bandar-e Anzali, Iranshahr, Karaj, Esfahan, Astara, Qazvin, Arak, Azadshahr, Kashan, Tabriz, Bijar, Aq Qal'eh, Urumiyeh and various other provinces, cities and villages. Reportage then follows from polling stations abroad, including Dubai, Moscow, Baku, Paris, Bangladesh, Damascus, Baghdad, Najaf and New Delhi.

In some of the Iranian cities, a number of voters are interviewed. All declare that they voted in favor of the constitution. The governors of a few cities are also interviewed; asked whether there had been any trouble in their constituencies, they all reply that there had been none.

The station also reports that counting has started in some polling stations for the first day of the referendum and that the result is overwhelmingly in favor of the constitution. The station says:

"The result of the balloting for the first day of the voting in Bushehr is as follows: The city of Bushehr--21,827 votes in favor; 114 negative votes. The central suburbs of Bushehr--4,571 affirmative votes; none against."

The station continues: "The District of Deylam--5,500 votes in favor; no negative votes. The Port of Gensveh--13,300 votes in favor; none against. The town of Borazjan--12,400 affirmative votes; 35 negative votes."

The station reports that there have been a number of mobile polling stations in operation around the country to accomodate voters who are unable to travel to regular polling stations.

Voting Hours Extended

LD031822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

["Text" of Statement by central election headquarters--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of Article 3 of the referendum law of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, since the maximum voting period per day is 10 hours, in order for the people to participate as extensively as possible in the referendum on the constitution, please make arrangements to inform the electoral regions that if the people continue to come to balloting branches after 1800 today, Monday, 3 December, the polling branches should continue issuing and collecting referendum ballots until the end of the night's work. After insuring that no one else is coming to vote, they should count the votes and prepare the official written record.

Tabriz Citizens Protest

GF030611 [Editorial report GF] Tabriz Domestic Service in Azarbaijani at 1630 GMT on 2 December broadcast a recording of a rally held earlier in the day in front of the Tabriz radio-TV building to express grievances to the authorities of East Azarbayjan Province.

An unidentified speaker is heard delivering a passionate plea to the authorities to listen to and heed their "just and fair demands." If they do not do so, he declares, "we will take over Tabriz radio-television and control Azarbayjan's affairs by ourselves." Shouts of approval are heard from the crowd, which sounds in a state of frenzy. Another speaker is then heard beseeching the participants to calm down. He shouts in a loud and clear voice: "Dear religious brothers. Listen and know that we who are gathered here today are not affiliated with any political party; we have not come here as counterrevolutionaries." His words are greeted with shouts of approval from the crowd. He notes that Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, who is respected and revered by all people of Azarbayjan Province, has questioned the legality of Article 3.

He then declares, in the name of all the rally participants, that he has three points and demands to make. "The first point is that we denounce and condemn this voting and referendum in Tabriz and the rest of Azerbayjan Province because it is rigged." Shouts of "that is right, that is right" are heard from the crowd. "Our second demand is that all those persons arrested yesterday by revolutionary committee men must be released today" shouts of approval are again heard from the crowd. "Our third demand," he continues, "is to know why we have been treated differently? Why is is that marches in Shiraz, Esfahan, Mashahd, Qom, and especially in Tehran, are shown on television for a half hour, but Tabriz marches are only screened for 5 minutes?" More shouts of approval are heard.

The speaker notes that the mothers of Tabriz have also given and lost their sons and brothers for the cause of the revolution. He then declares that is the three demands are not met by 0830, the rally participants will not disperse. The crowd roars its approval. It is not clear from the speaker's remarks whether the 0830 deadline refers to morning or evening time.

At this point the radio switches to a reporter conducting a brief telephone interview in Azerbaijani with the governor of East Azarbayjan. The governor, in rebutting the remarks of the rally speakers, says it is an insult to the people to claim that the referendum is rigged. He notes that many people chose to particilate and voted today; others did not participate, and still others chose to cast negative votes.

The governor, referring to the participants claim that Tabriz marches are not being given equal time on television, notes that what appears on the screens "is within the jurisdiction of the radio-TV organization." But he also states "that it has been repeatedly said that censorship is improper and all ideas and views and events must be fairly reflected and disseminated."

He reminds the reporter and listeners that Hojjat ol-Eslam Va'ezi, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari's representative, has stated publicly that demonstrations and attempts to create a tense atmosphere during the referendum are not permitted.

Noting the threat by one of the speakers to take over the radio-TV building if the crowd's demands are ignored and to take control of the province's affairs, the governor says: "Azerbayjan is already controlled by the citizens of Azerbayjan and no one else. As for his remark about taking over the radio-TV building, our brother should be a little more careful. One must not say whatever one feels like saying. Certain utterances may have certain consequences.

Radio and television belong to the public and no one has any right to take them over. We have 1.2 million people in the city of Tabriz and at least 3.5 million population in our province; therefore, radio and television belong to these 3.5 million people. Now, there may be some others who would like to take over the radio-television center, but definitely not our brother, who is a true Muslim. I am sure he was a little overexcited, and once he cools off he will take back what he said."

Referring to the constitution, the governor states: "The Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari has clearly said that certain articles must be amended, but he did not say that we should erase and eliminate one whole article or principle from the constitution; and Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari never said anything to the effect that anyone should boycott this referendum."

The governor of East Azarbayjan then discusses the demand for the unconditional release of those who were arrested yesterday: "This morning, the representatives of Ayatollah Va'ezi, accompanied by officials from governor's office, went to the prison. After calling at the Islamic Prosecutor's Office, it became known that, contrary to the rumors that 73 persons were being detained, only 5 persons had been detained and three of them have already been released. The other two apparently were arrested about a couple of months ago for other offenses. Naturally their case has to be investigated. I have stated in writing and I am stating here and now that our brothers should not make remarks or issue about people being detained without giving details. They can at least say such and such a person, the son of this or that person with such and such an id card number, has been detained and is in prison. Then, I can promise that I personally will see to it that such persons are released. You can also contact the Prosecutor's Office and find out from them. Ayatollah Va'ezi is in constant touch and is up to date on all these events. In fact, the Islamic Republic Party contacted me and I told them they can let me know about detainees and they can come and get them and take them out."

The reporter asks the governor about the protesters' grievances about radio-TV censorship, noting that their voices of protest are aired and carried over radio today. The governor interrupts him to say that "the matter of not carrying and showing enough Azerbayjan events is something to do with the radio-TV authorities in Tehran. It is obvious and only natural at this stage of the game, when the western part of the country is having problems, more coverage is being devoted to the events in the western parts of the country. At this sensitive point, when we are all in a confrontation with the United States, a major portion of the newscast must be devoted to the U.S. problem.

But at the same time I advise my brothers to be careful, lest the United States be given satisfaction and pleasure out of all these disputes and differences of views. Now that we are all in a confrontation with the United States, we must not allow our brotherhood and unified ranks to be affected or destroyed in any way."

The East Azarbayjan governor then reminds the reporter that airing their complaints and grievances over radio would bring some satisfaction for Azarbayjan citizens. "We believe that everyone is free to voice his views and ideas. But there are times, such as now, when we must, as Ayatollah Shari' at-Madari has suggested, guard against the creation of tension and the imposition of one's ideas on others. That is why staging demonstrations in favor of the opposition are not to be permitted these days. This is something that everyone should abide by." Once again, the governor reminds his listeners that at present all 35 million Iranians are being watched by the world's population because of Iran's confrontation with the United States. He says it is very urgent and necessary that before the start of Iranian new year, 21 March, that Iran have a president, a parliament, and a permanent government so that the whole nation can firmly stand on its own feet and be able to defend its vital interests against U.S. colonialism. The recording of the rally and the interview with the governor ended at 1645.

The broadcast ended with a 5-minute recorded telephone interview with the Islamic prosecutor for Tabriz. He said that all the detainees arrested yesterday had been released; that he personally had gone to the prison and arranged the release of the last two detainees.

Disturbances in 3 Areas

LD032122 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Millions of Iranians went to the polling stations today to cast their votes for the new constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the second [word indistinct] day. Dispatches received from the polling stations in Tehran and other cities show that the Iranian people have said "yes" to Iran's Islamic Revolution leader, Imam Khomeyni's, call.

During the procedures of voting in certain parts of Khorasan, Baluchistan and the eastern Azarbayjan disturbances were seen. However, after the removal of such disturbances people cast their votes.

Ayatollah Khomeyni denied today rumors that the referendum had been banned by his representatives.

Latest Results of Referendum

LD032214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Speaking to our correspondent a short while ago Mr Nurbaksh, director general of administrative divisions and supervisor of the Interior Ministry's election office, declared the latest results in the referendum on the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and which have been ratified by the Council of Experts. They are as follows: [tabulate under: town/city; region; total of votes cast; "yes" votes; "no" votes]

Badreh	Ilam	12,383	12,377	6	
Na'in	Esfahan	23,197	23,136	61	
Estabhan	Fars	18,703	18,701	2	
Ardakan	Yazd	36,813	36,801	12	
Naqadeh	Western Azarbayzan	35,845	35,751	94	
Langarud	-	36,741	36,589	152	
Ahar	Zanjan	56,911	56,811	100	
Tuyserkan	Hamadan	48,114	48,093	21	
Rudbar	Gilan	36,911	36,800	111	
Lanjan	Esfahan	117,296	171,203	93	[as heard]
Sonqor	Kermanshahan	32,259	32,237	22	
Natanz	Esfahan	18,314	18,297	17	
Shirvan	Khorasan	21,926	21,849	77	
Salmas	W. Azarbayjan	36,603	35,377	226	
Qa'em	Mazandaran	107,593	107,025	568	
Yazd	Yazd	131,287	131,169	118	

PUBLIC CONSCRIPTION OFFICE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD031326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Announcement by the Public Conscription Office of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] All ordinary conscripts born between 1959-60 and conscripts of the Provinces of Esfahan, Fars, Kerman, Sistan Va Baluchestan, Khuzestan, Lorestan and Hormozegan who have received their call-to-service booklets from the south Tehran section of the Conscription Office must be present at the (Hgayeran) gymnasium, situated in (Shushmendan-e Qar) Avenue, Khazaneh Street, in order to be dispatched for service, from 8-13 December.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ASSURES ADEQUATE RICE SUPPLY

LD031258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce announced today that there should be no rice shortage this year. The domestic rice harvest, together with the rice purchased by the government, will be adequate for the current year's consumption.

According to reports from the Ministry of Commerce, the overall figure for domestic rice production in the current year will exceed 1.3 million tons. This means a shortfall of 35,000 [figure as heard] tons in the forecast figures. Of this figure, 60,000 tons has already been imported and a further 200,000 tons is on its way. An additional 100,000 tons of rice has been ordered. Therefore, the combined figures of rice production and import will exceed consumption requirements in the current year. Consumers can be assured of adequate supplies of rice and should refrain from crowding the markets. There should be no cause for an artificial rise in the price of rice. The Ministry of Commerce announced that the maximum price for first grade rice produce in Iran is 130 rials per kilo and the public should not pay more than this for their rice.

NVOI CALLS UPON U.S. TO ALTER POLICY TOWARD IRAN

TA032007 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Dec 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Social Justice Must Be Restored"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: It is expected that the UN Security Council meeting will convene to deal with relations between Iran and the United States. The Soviet representative at the United Nations organization said that the Security Council should act in such a way as to aid in a speedy and real resolution of the problem.

He also pointed out that in this context the inclination of the Iranian people to establish social justice--trampled by the former regime--should definitely be taken into consideration. We consider these statements of the Soviet representative at the United Nations organization as further evidence of our northern neighbor's support for our nation's admirable revolution, and of that country's understanding of the wishes of the Iranian people.

Our people demand only the establishment of social justice. However, in response to this just demand of the people, the United States threatens our country with resorting to military force. With all its actions, Washington only confirms the nature of U.S. imperialism. During many years, the ruling circles of the United States of America have ignored the will of the masses, and by all-round support for dictatorial regimes they have planned and implemented fascist coup d'etats in countries where national and democratic regimes existed. However, the masses of numerous countries have proved that American domination is not eternal, and the revolution of our country's people is a clear and obvious example of this fact.

The events of Iran have shown that the myth of U.S. superiority--which allegedly is able to implement whatever it wishes in any part of the world--has been ended. The dimension of hostility toward the policy of the United States is expanding day by day throughout the world even in countries which until recently were considered pro-American. Everywhere the people are understanding the true situation, including the problem dealing with the extradition of the shah. It is obvious to all that it is not due to allegedly humanitarian feelings at all that the United States of America is not extraditing the shah to Iran. If the Americans were really humanitarians, they would not have said, for example, that for the sake of a number of spies they are ready to have 35 million Iranians boycotted economically, so that they would die of hunger, or by lighting the flame of war to plunge their country, our country and numerous other countries into dust and blood. It is obvious here that the problem is not (?humanitarianism) for several reasons. One of these and probably the most important is that the ruling circles of the United States of America know to what crimes they have resorted in our country through the hand of the traitorous and criminal shah. Now they can understand in Washington where the implementation of such a policy leads. The leaders of the U.S. should rest assured that if from now on they still continue with their imperialist policy, the wave of hatred, repulsion and hostility toward the United States of America will develop and expand throughout the world. During these days news has arrived from the United States that the son of Reza Khan has left the New York hospital and has headed toward Texas in a U.S. military plane in order allegedly to spend his convalescence period in an air force hospital. It has also become obvious that at the request of the traitorous shah, the United States is attempting to find for him a permanent place of residence. However, even if the shah leaves the United States of America for another country, the problem pertaining to his extradition and the responsibility of the United States of America in this connection will not vanish. The justice which was trampled upon by the shah's prostitute [khodforukhteh] regime must be restored.

MUSLIM PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN TABRIZ ATTACKED

NC302005 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30 (AFP)--The headquarters of the People's Muslim Republican Party in Tabriz, northwest Iran, was attacked yesterday and today, reliable sources in Tabriz said today.

No victims were reported in the attacks on the headquarters of the Muslim Party, which is backed by Iran's number two religious leader Ayatollah Kazim Shari'at-Madari, the sources said:

Followers of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari today clashed with other Muslim groups who were angry at their decision to organize separate demonstrations to mark the 'Ashura festival. Meanwhile militants of the People's Muslim Republican Party staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the governor-general of Tabriz, waiting for him to take a stand on the constitutional referendum.

3 GUARDSMEN KILLED IN AMBUSH IN BALUCHISTAN

JN011123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 1 December--Three Iranian guardsmen have been killed in an ambush on the Iranshahr-(Jahbar) road in the Sistan and Baluchistan province.

Press reports published here today said that unidentified men contacted the guardsmen and told them that the above-mentioned road was blocked. The reports add that three guardsmen were killed when fire was opened on the six guardsmen who had arrived on that road. The reports say that the gunmen managed to escape without revealing their identity.

AHVAZ LIBRARY EXPLOSION INJURES 15 PERSONS

OW022259 Hong Kong AFP in English 2257 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Teheran, Dec. 2 (AFP)--Fifteen persons were injured in a bomb explosion in a library at Ahvaz, capital of the oilfield province of Khuzestan, the Iranian news agency PARS reported today. The explosion, on Saturday, also caused considerable damage, PARS said.

PANAMA TO BE PROVIDED WITH PETROLEUM

LD011940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the head of the oil company of the Republic of Panama went to the office of Mr Mo'infar, the minister of oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon and held talks with him concerning the relations between the two countries and the help which the Islamic Republic of Iran could give the Republic of Panama regarding the export of oil.

The Iranian minister of oil pointed out in this meeting that the Republic of Panama and the Islamic Republic of Iran are at war with world imperialism and have mutual aims in this respect. Therefore, the Ministry of Oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran will try to provide as much as possible the oil requirements of Panama, which has encountered shortages due to the fight against U.S. imperialism. Iran is prepared to take steps to sign a contract for the sale of oil to Panama.

The head of the oil company of the Republic of Panama thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and pointed out that the great Islamic Revolution of Iran has a tremendous effect in all the countries which are under the rule of imperialism and which seek freedom and liberty. He expressed hope that the relations between the two countries would (?improve) in every aspect and that mutual cooperation would develop.

TEHRAN RADIO: IRANIANS EXPELLED FROM IRAQ

LD021417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the PARS correspondent in the border post of Khosravi, yesterday the Ba'th Government of Iraq expelled 47 Iranians residing in Iraq, through the Khosravi border post. The governor of Qasr-e Shirin told the PARS correspondent that this group, of whom 34 are not married and 13 are members of two families, is temporarily staying in the Hoseyniyeh mosque, the camp of the Red Lion and Sun society and Qasr-e Shirin hotels so that after their Iranian origins have been determined they can then be sent to their respective towns.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN QOM AGAINST IRAQI BA'THISTS

LD021332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] There were widespread demonstrations in Qom yesterday in protest against the antihumanitarian and anti-Islamic actions taken by the Ba'th Government of Iraq. Demonstrators carrying Imam Khomeyni's picture marched in the streets and condemned the antihumanitarian action of the Iraqi Ba'thists which resulted in the murder and injury to some of our Iraqi brothers in the shrine of Abul Fazl. Demonstrators then gathered at the residence of Imam Khomeyni and, expressing their solidarity with the leader of the Islamic Revolution, announced their unreserved support for the Muslim Iraqi brothers who are fighting against imperialist and Zionist mercenaries.

OIL MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA VISIT

LD021740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Iran's oil minister, left Tehran for Saudi Arabia at 0800 today, according to the PARS news agency. During his 3-day visit, Mo'infar will hold talks with Saudi officials on important oil issues.

INA CITES PAPER ON AHVAZ EXPLOSION, OTHER INCIDENTS

JN031104 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 3 December--Some 16 persons were injured in an explosion in Ahvaz last night. Reporting this today, the newspaper JOMHURI ESLAMI says the explosion, which happened in a store on Khomeyni Avenue, also caused damage to nearby shops.

The newspaper also reports that unidentified men killed one of the Islamic Revolutionary guards in the town of Shahr Kord in Central Iran.

JOMHURI ESLAMI also reports that armed men attacked a police station in Kani Sakht in Ilam province last Friday. The paper does not disclose the losses.

KORDESTAN NEGOTIATOR SAYS MORE TALKS UPCOMING

LD032105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 2000 Daryush Foruhar, Hashem Sabbaghian and 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, members of the special mission relating to Kordestan problems, held talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. After the 1-hour meeting, Hashem Sabbaghian told the agency correspondent:

The meeting and talks carried out by the mission are a follow-up on previous meetings, and talks were held on future programs. In order to further the job of the mission, military and civilian authority has been entrusted to the government's special mission in Kordestan to review the region's problems. Asked whether the mission would go to Kordestan soon, Sabbaghian said: After the members of the Kurdish negotiating delegation have been decided, the special mission will go to Kordestan again.

Sabbaghian, asked whether talks would be held with specific individuals in Kordestan, said that negotiations had been held with religious and political figures in the region and it had been arranged that the negotiating delegation from the other side should not be representatives of a particular group or party. [This presumably mean that DPK representatives would be excluded from the negotiations, in which event there is little chance of success]

'Fighters' Reportedly To Go To Lebanon

NC041030 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 4 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 4 (AFP)--One thousand Iranian "fighters" will leave on Saturday for southern Lebanon, the "revolutionary mass organization of the Islamic Republic" announced today.

This was only a first contingent, a statement in a newspaper here said. Several thousand more would leave later.

The organization was founded last month by Mohammad Montazeri, son of the Tehran religious leader Ayatollah Montazeri.

The communique said a great number of Iranians had volunteered to fight in Lebanon against "imperialism" after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asked citizens to help "the Palestinian and Lebanese brothers".

PCF PAPER CITES KIANURI ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD301457 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Dominique Bari dispatch: "The Draft Constitution Under Debate"]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 19 November--The events at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have relegated to second place the debate started in this country on the draft constitution.

The writing of the draft has now be completed and and a delegation from the assembly of experts elected last August handed it to Ayatollah Khomeyni last Thursday. A referendum is to be held soon. It will be held in 2 weeks, according to some sources.

The religious leader has already called on Iranians to ratify the document which will be submitted to them. Every day the newspapers publish extracts from it. The debate on the document is still widespread and the press is echoing it.

Secular elements fear that the draft gives too much power to the religious leaders. For instance, under the provisions of this draft constitution the head of the Iranian Shi'ite community is to approve or reject candidates for the presidency of the republic. He will also be able to appoint the public prosecutor and the president of the supreme court of appeal as well as the armed forces command. These last points have already sparked off widespread criticism. "Some articles of the constitution are positive and others negative," Tudeh Party Secretary General Nurredin Kianuri told me.

"We support the articles relating to the structures of the economy in the Islamic Republic. The economy will be based mainly on the national sector comprising big industry, banks, insurance companies and air companies, mines and foreign trade, despite the great resistance shown by the bazaar. We are also bound to agree with the articles concerning the question of national minorities: for instance, the constitution provides for administrative and cultural autonomy in the provinces of Kordestan, as Khomeyni indicated in a major appeal to the Kurds broadcast on Sunday."

AMBASSADOR ATTACKS PAPER FOR DISREGARDING U.S. FAULT

LD301313 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Nov 79 p 18 LD

[Letter to the editor from Iranian Ambassador to Denmark Amir Entezam, "Iran's Misfortune is U.S. Responsibility"]

[Text] Dear Editor.

With reference to your 16 November editorial under the heading "A Powerful Terrorist" we would ask you kindly to publish the following message in your newspaper for the information of your readers:

I find it personally distressing that somebody should have to put pen to paper to defend the arrest of spies who for 26 years gambled with the lives and property of millions of people.

Dear writer, where were you when the criminal shah killed tens of thousands of freedom fighters at the behest of the Americans? Where were you when tens of thousands of freedom-fighting men and women were in prison because of their protests against U.S. interference in Iran?

Dear writer, what was your reaction against the inhuman U.S. conduct in Iran in the last 26 years? Or the times when billions of dollars from poor Iranians were used at America's request for the purchase of arms to be used against oppressed Iranians and the people in the Middle East. In the past 26 years did you ever once think about the Iranian people's fate which was in the hands of the U.S. imperialists? Now the Americans are acting as though they have been unfairly treated by the Iranins. Is this a joke? History has shown that millions of people throughout the world have been the Americans victims. Unfortunately you cannot hear the screams of millions of victims in Iran. If you could you would certainly not write lies.

Think for a moment like human beings and condemn the 26 years of interference in Iran. If you are honest you will accept that it is not the Iranian people and religious leaders who are the terrorists but America, which for the past 26 years has been responsible for all the killings, corruption, ruin and so forth with its criminal and terrorist acts.

There are some people today who are not thinking deeply enough and who are proposing an economic blockade and other forms of pressure, even including a military invasion in Iran. They and all others who think similarly must realize that this equivalent of gunboat diplomacy is out of date and that the Iranian people's will is unshakeable. They have decided to fight with all their strength against international imperialism and Zionism and they believe that by basing themselves on truth they can end American interference in Iran.

We are confident of winning this war which will decide our fate. What we want from the world, particularly America, is freedom and sovereignty for our country. It will be impossible for them to decide our fate any longer. We want America to respect our rights. We want America to extradite the shah to Iran so he can be tried by history and mankind. So that the entire world will know what he did during his sordid rule and which state or states helped him. We want all free nations in the world to respond positively to our innocent nation's appeal by helping to rescue us from imperialism and world Zionism.

I am confident that in time justice will prevail for the Iranians and their great leader in the same way as the Vietnamese people showed the world after experiencing millions of casualties and the Americans had to suffer defeat and disgrace.

I am confident that your article will not influence free people in Norway and that you will soon support the Iranian people.

Greetings [Signed] Iranian Ambassador Abbas Amir Entezam.

REVOLUTION GUARDS 'UNHAPPY' AT AYATOLLAH'S REPLACEMENT

LD301241 [Editorial report LD] Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish on 26 November Publishes on page 8 a 900-word Bobo Scheutz undated interview in Tehran with Iranian Revolution Guard "spokesman" Yusuf Farahman on the Revolution Guard's duties and recruitment policy, which includes the following passage:

"The Revolution Guard comprises several units, each with its own commander, but at the very top there is a council on which sits the guard's religious leader, who is appointed by Khomeyni and the Revolution Council. This used to be Ayatollah Lahuti, but he resigned last week in unclear circumstances. Officially it was for health reasons, but his departure is a sign of the power struggle which without any doubt at all is taking place within the Revolution Council, of which Lahuti is a member.

"The Revolution Guards want Lahuti to remain, but Khomeyni wants otherwise and has appointed Ayatollah Khamne'i, who was hitherto unknown, to replace him. There has been much speculation concerning Lahuti's successor, and Yusuf Farahman's direct reply to my question was surprising. Many people in Tehran had begun to think that the Revolution Guard's new leader would remain a secret.

"'Khamne'i is fairly good,' Farahman said. 'But Lahuti is older and more experienced and, moreover, has been with us from the beginning. We would prefer Lahuti to remain as our religious leader.'"

20 HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN MOVED TO 'PRISONS'

LD301133 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Nov 79 pp 1,4 LD

[Excerpt] The Tehran hostages are beginning today their fourth week of Calvary. These unfortunate Americans have been kept in captivity by their jailers for 21 days. For 504 hours they have been kept tied up, bound head and foot and blindfolded whenever they are moved. They have been completely isolated from the outside world and have been hearing day and night a loud, frightening and hatred-filled clamor by a mob uttering death threats outside the embassy--a mob whose composition is continually changing. Their distress can be imagined.

According to information received, some 30 hostages are still at the embassy, divided into three groups but some 20 others have apparently been taken to various improvised and secret prisons in the capital. It is also known that charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, his political adviser and the official in charge of security at the embassy, who were at the Foreign Ministry at the time of the 4 November attack, have been "kept" in a Ministry apartment once reserved for important guests. Among the 52 hostages there are two women and one black (four women and nine men--blacks, Indians and Pakistanis--have already been released).

AIDES SAYS DIFFICULTIES ARISE FROM MISINTERPRETATIONS

LD301549 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MATIN in French 27 November publishes on page 14 a 1,200-word Marie-Calude Decamps Tehran dispatch on the situation in Iran following Khomeyni's call for "general mobilization against the United States." After emphasizing the fact that it is practically impossible for President Carter and Khomeyni to understand each other since their way of thinking and expressing themselves is utterly different, Decamps writes that even the "Iranian political class" finds it difficult to adjust itself to the situation. "In any case," she continues, "the announcement of a general mobilization has left high government officials rather unmoved. A few days before the referendum, they are more concerned about the realities of the power struggle or even about resolving the problem of the American Embassy. 'Our main problem,' Dr Habibi, the all-powerful spokesman for the Revolution Council, told LE MATIN yesterday, 'is, apart from our own differences of opinion--and who has none?--the continuous interpretation of the imam's words which has to be formed. Everybody interprets them in his own way and this creates many decisionmaking centers scattered about and unconnected with any government officials. The students are a prime example of this. I can see only one rational solution to this--an elected government which would at last be in a strong position. 'The imam,' Habibi added, 'is strongly in favor of this, his concept of public being completely democratic. He used to discuss the question of the constitution even before the revolution. This is why, for instance,' Habibi finally admitted, 'we have forcefully insisted that Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr postpone his trip to the United Nations. The country will need him until the referendum takes place, just as it needs us all. Do not look for any other reason.'"

KIANURI: TUDEH SUPPORTS KHOMEYNI 'ABSOLUTELY' ON TAKEOVER

LD301731 Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Nov 79 p 16 LD

[Marie-Calude Decamps undated Tehran interview with Tudeh Party Secretary General Nuroddin Kianuri: "Honeymoon Between Iranian Communists and Followers of Khomeyni"]

[Text] "A match between the red and the black perhaps, but well...!" He smiled. With a cordial expression on a triangular face. Nuroddin Kianuri is beginning to get used to all the questions put to him about his party's unexpectedly friendly relations with the firmly anticommunist Islamic authorities.

Kianuri: We have succeeded because we have taken our time and made a correct analysis. There is a profoundly human and progressive side to Islam, the church and all religions, especially among the rank and file. In recent years, it is even within religion that resistance against the imperialist offensive has been strongest. This current should not be underestimated: It is a fact of fundamental importance for the future. In Latin America, for instance, it has not been taken sufficiently into account.... The "integrist" aspects of the Islamic Republic are of secondary importance. What is most important for us are the three prongs of Khomeyni's policy--struggle against imperialism, struggle against Zionism, and struggle for a new economic order in advantageous to the underprivileged. It is because this action has been consistent with our views that we have supported it.

LE MATIN: You were even the only leftwing party that came out in support of a referendum in March 1979 and that has regularly sent congratulatory cables on the occasion of religious holidays, you have been doing a lot in this sphere....

Kianuri: This is no demagogy, since we anticipate the people's wishes. At a pinch, diplomacy. You know, the regime has finally recognized our sincerity and the correctness of our arguments. In a way, we have proved ourselves. This is what counts. Since the beginning we have proposed a "joint people's united front program" providing for the nationalization of banks and insurance companies, redistribution of land and so forth. Now what have they so far done as far as their social programs are concerned, if not what we have been advocating for years? This is why they listen to us.

LE MATIN: To what extent? Do you confer with Khomeyni's entourage, for instance?

Kianuri: Let us say that there have been contacts, but I do not want to talk about this. We have contacts with many people, but they are always misinterpreteted. I will answer your question indirectly--for instance, I do know that people in high places are aware of our policy and that they show concern for it. MARDOM is read in the imam's office.... A Tudeh Party delegation parallel to that of the government went with the government delegation to Kordestan to negotiate.

LE MATIN: And what about the takeover of the American Embassy? Do you also support the Islamic authorities in this?

Kianuri: But of course. Absolutely. It should be realized that the seizure of the embassy is no epiphenomenon but fits into the pattern of an entire struggle. American agents have been trying for months to disorganize the country by causing ferment in Khuzestan and Kordestan. The fact that the shah went to New York has made it clear that the American struggle against Iran has reached a more active stage. They wanted to create a real counterrevolutionary center with the help of all Iranian immigrants in the United States. Therefore, when Ayatollah Khomeyni called for an anti-imperialist struggle, people seized the embassy. That is all.

LE MATIN: And what about the hostages?

Kianuri: In my view there are no hostages. A hostage is someone innocent seized in an aircraft, for instance. These people are spies. And let no one refer to international laws! The United States violated them first, so it should not complain now. All those passports, all those forged rubber stamps which helped Bakhtiar and others to leave the country which have been found at the embassy; do they not show that international laws were violated?

LE MATIN: What can the United States do now?

Kianuri: I do not believe that the United States will intervene, because if it did it would run the risk of getting involved in something much more serious than Vietnam, because of Iran's geostrategic position. There is too much at stake. Iran is the gullet of Western imperialism--if oil ceases to flow, the entire West will be filled with anguish. However, the United States has made much worse blunders in the past.... If it intervenes militarily, we will fight. The Iranian people had enough courage to engage in a fratricidal struggle against the shah's soldiers--do you think that the possibility of fighting against the United States would hold them back?

LE MATIN: In recent days, a honeymoon atmosphere has prevailed between Iran and the USSR. Is this preceding a possible confrontation?

Kianuri: It is a diplomatic match at a time when imperialist forces are wearing out, or rather a marriage of convenience. The Iranian leaders pursue a very rational policy. They have finally realized that the USSR is a friend and that the world power balance has shifted in favor of anti-imperialist forces. However, no one here expects that Russian tanks will go into action in Iran. There are other ways--material aid, whether in the industrial sphere or with respect to food supplies; for instance, has anyone ever seen Russians fight in Angola, Vietnam or Ethiopia?

LE MATIN: What role does the Tudeh Party now play among political forces?

Kianuri: It can be said that it was touch and go with us. Under the shah, in the seventies, for instance, the entire party apparatus was destroyed. We started again underground in 1972. After the revolution, some 30 "cadres" who were abroad were returned. It was at that time that I returned as well.

Until then I was in Berlin. Our reception in Tehran has been favorable, especially among students. In factories, our task is more difficult. We want to create trade unions, but this is not easy. Following a wave of strikes and in view of unemployment the workers have adopted a hostile attitude--they want to enjoy the fruits of the revolution immediately, and this is why they do not quite understand the meaning of trade unionism. I believe, however, that we have got over the worst obstacles. At the elections for a constituent assembly 3 months ago 50,000 people voted for us in Tehran.... The left? There are the fedayeen.

They represent an Iranian version of your leftism, that infantile complaint. They are causing ferment in Kordestan and have even finally more or less gone underground. There are also the mojahedin (the Muslim left). They are the people closest to us. However, we do not engage in joint action except occasionally.... The authorities? They are divided into two groups--the liberal bourgeois group of Bazargan and the National Front and Khomeyni's revolutionary democratic group. So far, the Khomeyni clan has won.

LE MATIN: In your view, what is the role of Bani Sadr in all this?

Kianuri: Generally, he rather follows the Khomeyni line, but he has very individual ideas about the economy and politics. And, above all, he often changes his mind. I do not believe that he is a good diplomat.

LE MATIN: Will you urge people to vote for the constitution?

Kianuri: Yes, since essentially we agree with the constitution even though we do have certain reservations. It will be necessary to revise certain points, but I believe that the Islamic framework is sufficiently flexible to make this possible, especially points concerning democratic freedoms, women's rights, which are still far from equal with men's rights, and, finally, the rights of national minorities, which should fully participate in political life within a united Iran framework. Ahmad Khomeyni, the imam's son, will definitely be our candidate for president, because he has progressive views.

EMRUZ GROUP REJECTS PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

LD301609 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 28 Nov 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iran Emruz Political Group Rejects Constitution"]

[Excerpts] A statement by the Iran Emruz political group reads as follows:

"In our statement on 24 Khordad 1358 the 'Iran Today' political group declared that the elections to the Council of Experts were of a non-people nature and rejected them. Today, when the constitution approved by the Council of Experts is being submitted to referendum, the reason for our rejecting is clear to all, for its various non-people provisions which run counter to individual and social freedoms are quite evident to alert and far-sighted people:

"The trampling underfoot of the rights of the majority of workers and toilers, the farmers, the women, the intellectuals, and in particular, the Iranian peoples, who had a considerable share in the revolutionary struggles and who played such a constructive and undeniable role in bringing the Iranian revolution to fruition; the ratification of the velayat-e faqih [rule by the chief theologian] which is contrary to the fundamental and genuine principles of Islam, was included by the Council of Experts in fact to impose a total and reactionary dictatorship on Iran.

"In view of the foregoing, we wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the following points:

"1. The antifreedom and antipeople provisions of this constitution will never be accepted or obeyed by the nation or Iran.

"2. Those who seek to justify the constitution by reactionary stagemanaging, which clearly is not to the benefit of the peoples of Iran, should know that any law which does not embrace the interests of all the Iranian communities can never be implemented."

TROOPS HAVE ORDERS TO FIRE ON ANY 'SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENT'

LD031259 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bushehr Governor General Denies Flights by Foreign Helicopters Over Iranian Territorial Waters and States: 'If War Breaks Out We Shall Close the Straits of Hormuz'"]

[Text] Bushehr--The governor general of Bushehr has strongly denied that there have been flights by foreign helicopters over Iranian territorial waters and the Bushehr region and that Marines have landed from Persian Gulf islands.

In a discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY Bushehr Governor General Ahmad Modarresizadeh said:

"A short time ago, helicopters belonging to shipping moving in international waters were picked up by our radar surveillance but found to be outside our territorial waters; in one instance where the radar showed a flight [inside territorial waters] military units launched a rocket against it." He added: "Instructions have now gone out to the armed forces to react to and fire upon any suspicious or possibly potentially aggressive movement whether in the air or at sea."

On the military threat from the United States, the governor general of Bushehr said: "The navy, air force and other military units in Bushehr province are on full alert and, with the cooperation of the honorable and Muslim people, are ready to defend the soil of their dear homeland. We do not speculate as to whether the enemy is strong or weak; the enemy is the enemy, and we have the power to defend ourselves. "The people of Bushehr are all military [as published] and are armed to fight America or any other country.

On the proposal by the [UK newspaper] GUARDIAN commentator to bomb Kharq Island, the governor general said: "If America seeks to free the hostages by military means, it will suffer serious consequences, and the bombing of Kharg Island will harm only America and the Western world. However, this island will be given full protection, and the armed forces of Iran will act before there is any aggression against this export port. America must know that if it intervenes military in Iran, the Islamic countries, particularly those in the region, will stop the flow of their oil to America and to the Western world, and this would be a crisis which would threaten the world."

"We are not intending to close the Straits of Hormuz since it is an international waterway monitored alike by both Iran and other interested countries, but if there should be any threat against Iran or the Islamic Revolution and if war breaks out, the Hormuz waterway will be closed."

JURISTS ASSOCIATION CATALOGS OBJECTIONS TO CONSTITUTION

LD031143 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 28 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Views of the Jurists Association of Iran Announced: 'The "Constitution" Violates the Rights and Rule of the People'"]

[Text] In a statement on the draft constitution and the issue of the referendum the Jurists Association of Iran sets out its members' views as follows:

--We demand that the national consultative assembly should be become a center for deliberation and national planning.
--We demand that the executive should cease encroaching on the other state powers.
--We demand that the judiciary should possess authority and independence.
--We demand that there should be total and perfect freedom of expression for the political parties and the press, and for society, and that the fundamental freedoms of the people should be in no way restricted by any conditions.

The above demands were the aims announced by the jurists association 2 years ago, and it was for the attainment of these rights that the jurists association was formed. After 2 years of struggle we now find ourselves up against a constitution approved by the assembly for the final study of the constitution which opposes every single one of these aims.

Before everything else, one might well ask what it is that has actually been ratified by this assembly, whose very formation and whose administration ignored many of the principles which the people staged their uprising to secure.

The approved document does not cover the fundamental demands of the people; furthermore, it openly violates the principle of government by the people and minority peoples' rights: it threatens to destroy individual and social freedoms and has reduced judicial power to ruin.

The approved constitution ignores the economic aims of the revolution, which are to do a away with dependence on foreign countries; but worse than this, with the economic plan as presented, it will drive the community toward a new type of capitalist development which will ultimately result in dependence on imperialism.

In order to acquaint our fellow-countrymen with the views of this association we set out the following fundamental matters:

1. Political rule and the channels through which it may be exercised have been taken away from the people and placed at the disposal of a number of religious lawyers and the clergy (Articles 1, 4, 107).

The body through which government by the people is exercised, the national consultative assembly, has become an institution lacking in authority or competence, since anything it approves may be set aside by the minority guardian council, or to put it more correctly, by 4 out of 12 persons (Articles 4 and 94).

The system of councils is one which best solves the problem of the administration of the people's affairs by the people themselves, but failing to define the authority and the duties of the councils and by stipulating that the councils should be subject to the central government [the constitution] has in practice rendered councils meaningless and nullified their authority (Articles 7 and 100).

Since governors general, governors and district governors are appointed by the central government and not the councils, and since the councils have no power to appoint or dismiss them (Article 103) the institution has become a show and lacks any sort of purpose.

The concentration of all the powers in the hands of one person permits the creation and development of a new dictatorship (Article 57).

The legislature, the judiciary and the executive have all been placed under the supervision of a single person (Article 69).

The army and the other armed forces, important as they are in the exercise of power, nevertheless do not come under the control of the three [armed] forces (Article 110).

The responsibility for interpreting the constitution has not been given the elected representatives of the people but to the 12-man guardian council (Article 93), and more important than this, the stipulation which reads "this article overrules generally and absolutely all articles in the constitution" in Article 4 enables the guardian council to implement or suspend the constitution.

Martial law may be imposed and the army may be used as a suppressive force to confront the people.

2. Individual and social rights and freedoms: These rights, which were trampled on by the dictatorial imperial regime, are again in danger of being violated, owing to the numerous ambiguities which exist in the constitution.

The family has been turned into a prison for the enslavement of women rather than a place to live together equally; sanction has been given to the inequality of men and women (Article 20). The way is open for people to be repressed and parties, groups and societies crushed on the pretext that they are acting in opposition to the Islamic Republic (Article 14). The equality of men and women is disregarded in Article 21, and freedom of thought and expression and freedom of the pen have been forgotten (Article 23). The freedom of the press has been violated (Article 24). Postal censorship has been sanctioned (Article 25). Freedom for political parties has been rendered worthless (Articles 26 and 27). People have lost their freedom to choose their occupation and unequal pay for men and women is approved (Article 28). Nonjudicial authorities may violate people's freedoms (Article 33). The freedom of the press to publish and advertise via the media has been curtailed (Article 175).

No mention is made of the equal right of all the people of the nation, regardless of sex or creed, to vote or be elected, and there is the danger that the ordinary law will be used one day to restrict this right.

3. The concentration of power in the hands of the central government disregards the economic, social, political and cultural rights of the peoples of Iran. And in view of the existence of various [ethnic minority] peoples, the best form of administration would appear to be that of a federation. Only on the basis of such a regime, and in an atmosphere of freedom, can the independence and the territorial integrity of Iran be safeguarded and fragmentation of the country be prevented, without recourse to a dictatorship.

Instead of creating a federal system in fulfillment of the people's demands, the constitution as produced by the Council of Experts actually denies their existence and identity, and even goes as far as to use in Article 19 the term "people and tribes."

By stressing that textbooks must be in Persian cultural inequality is in practice sanctioned, shutting the door to any possibility of a cultural or literary flowering (Article 15).

No attention has been given to making the economy self-sufficient and to the severing of dependent economic ties. The constitution does specify or restrict the size of land holdings (Article 47). Articles 36 and 37 reject the principle that the land belongs to those who cultivate it. No stipulations have been made as regards the factors governing tax collection (Article 51).

Foreigners are still allowed to invest in production and factories (Article 81). This strengthens an economic order dependent on imperialism. In general, foreigners have been left free to own moveable and immoveable property. The employment of foreigners by the government is forbidden (Article 82) but since the government is able to form companies, the way is open for these companies to employ foreigners.

No restrictions have been placed on existing foreign commerical companies, while the limitation in Article 81 is ambiguous. The danger of multinational companies operating under the name of Iranian companies has been overlooked.

Factory councils have no executive power, and in view of the meaning of Article 104, the duty of these councils is to strengthen colonialism and domination. The economic rights of the toilers, one of the major aims of the revolution of the nation of Iran, have in general been forgotten and have been bypassed with such ambiguous phrases as "lawful income" and "create wealth."

5. The judicial power: In the constitution as approved by the Council of Experts, the judiciary has lost its independence. Article 51 takes away the independence of judges, who may be appointed and dismissed by a five-man council. According to Article 162 the president of the high court and the general prosecutor must be clergymen, and they are appointed, not elected. Judges must base their decisions on religious law. Under articles 21, 34, 172 and 173, special courts will again be set up in various ways, and military courts are to be revived (Article 172) while penal courts, financial tribunals and various other courts may be set up under Article 173.

The security of the judiciary and of individuals, the community, the parties, societies and groups is in danger of destruction if Article 8 is misused. By failing to define the meaning of political crime, Article 186 opens the door to prosecutions and convictions for the holding of political views. Article 61 allows the judicial function to be exercised by provisional courts using special regulations.

In view of the authority possessed by the Revolution Guards Corps, the measures it carries out, and the special regulations approved for this organization, whose existence is confirmed in Article 150, it constitutes a threat to the independence, integrity and power of the judicial function and puts people's rights and freedoms and judicial security at rish. We are also given an inkling of the danger of new [state] security organization.

6. Foreign policy: The anti-imperialist nature of the Iranian Revolution required that, while remaining nonalined and not dependent on imperialist powers, we should maintain just and equal relations with the countries of the world and the oppressed peoples and that we should support national liberation movements all over the world, whether they are those of Muslims or non-Muslims.

The factor governing the establishment and maintaining of diplomatic relations with other countries should be whether their attitude is aggressive or liberal, and not their superficial religious beliefs. The present constitution, however, defines foreign political relations as the defense of the rights of all Muslims and the creation of peaceful relations with all non-belligerent governments. (Article 152); this may be interpreted to mean that the people of non-Muslim countries, even if peace-loving and anti-imperialist, are enemies, while there should be relations with such Muslim governments as that of Saudi Arabia, which is non-belligerent but an imperialist puppet.

The principle in the approved draft affecting international law gives rise to argument and is horrifying in several respects.

7. In addition to the above instances, there is no reference to the constitution as approved to compulsory primary education, and since working class children are unable to go to school because of economic constraints they are in effect left unprovided for. It is the duty of the government to guarantee and provide compulsory primary education and to guarantee freedom to continue further education regardless of sex or income, enabling everyone to study the subjects desired.

8. It must be stated finally that in principle, a referendum on the constitution is a superfluous and ineffective exercise, since the draft lacks the basic qualities of a proper constitution. It neither solves any difficulties nor reflects the fundamental issues in society, nor does it set up any sound social institutions. It is woolly as a document, and the guardian council may set aside one, several or all its articles without consulting the people afresh. The guardian council may also amend some or all of the articles or the method used to implement them. (Articles 4, 98).

To submit such a constitution to referendum is futile; it would have even been more logical and more honest if in place of all the articles, only one article, Article 4, were submitted for referendum, since this gives absolute authority to the council of guardians.

We are even promised that there will be a supplement to the constitution which will iron out problems, but even if this promise is kept, unlike others, such a supplement cannot run counter to what has been presented (Article 4).

[Signed] The Jurists Association of Iran.

INCREASES IN U.S. NAVAL STRENGTH NOTED

LD302012 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal has left the naval base of Mayport, Florida, en route to the Mediterranean in order to temporarily reinforce the units of the Sixth Fleet--according to the Pentagon. In the Arabian Sea the United States has, at the moment, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, some 12 naval vessels including the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk.

(?Two other) aircraft carriers are permanently based in Naples, the home of the Sixth Fleet. In the next few days, with the addition of the Forrestal, combined U.S. air-sea force will increase to 350 combat aircraft.

Washington has refused to comment on whether the objective of this deployment is related to the (?pressure) the U.S. is putting on Iran.

STUDENTS PRODUCE 'EVIDENCE' OF EMBASSY SPYING

TA011633 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Dec 79 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] As the political war of nerves continues between America and Iran, the students holding 50 hostages inside the American Embassy in Tehran have produced what they say is evidence to support their claim that the embassy was used as a spy center. From the embassy files they have extracted a document which they say proves that two of the hostages were agents of the CIA. The students told a news conference that one of the two men named had, as they put it, confessed being a CIA officer. Here is Tim Llewellyn in Tehran.

[Begin Llewellyn recording] The students produced an original document and hundreds of photostatic copies, which they gave to the press, addressed from the American charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, to the American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, 18 August of this year. It was classified secret and concerned what it called the assignments of Malcolm Kalp and William Daugherty, both now hostages.

The charge talked of the great sensitivity locally to any hint of CIA activity. Their cover, he recommended, should be the second and third secretaries. It was of the highest importance that their cover be the best. The message suggests that there were at least two other CIA men attached to the embassy and says that as regards William Daugherty, the officer the students say has confessed he was with the CIA, knowledge of his role particularly should be limited within the embassy. It says he was concerned any new program [as heard] but does not elaborate, and nor could the students. The charge's message ended by bemoaning the difficulties of finding effective cover for CIA agents in Iran, and the overall impact of the document (?appears) to be to convince the State Department that diplomatic cover titles for the men were essential.

The students holding the embassy take this all to be all the proof they need that there was dirty espionage work afoot at the U.S. Embassy, [word indistinct] want the hostages being tried as spies if the shah is not returned. However, the news that CIA men were attached to the American Embassy will come as no surprise to anyone with the barest knowledge of the functions of most diplomatic missions from and to the major Western, Eastern and Third World nations. Intelligence gathering is a major function. What the students here in Tehran have not proved from this docuemnt is whether covert operations were planned. A high paranoia tone reigns in Iran, however, and the word CIA, the clandestine tone, the emphasis on secrecy and the cryptic mention of a new program in the message are more than enough to convince the students that their charges are accurate. [end recording]

[Words indistinct] outside the embassy walls have tended to divert attention away from the miserable conditions of the 50 hostages themselves. But Tim Llewellyn says there is no doubt the hostages are suffering extreme anguish mentally and, to a degree, physically.

[Begin Llewellyn recording] Although the students have not treated them brutally in an overt way, these people are kept in total ignorance of outside events and their own fate; they are in intense personal discomfort, isolated, incommunicado, (?bored), or sick, dirty, unable to change clothes and often bound hand and foot. They are also being subjected to regular and obsessive lectures by their captors about American crimes and guilts, the shah's alleged monstrosity and the embassy's supposed role as a spy center. Their only contact with the real world outside the embassy is the ominous and eerie chants of the Iranian crowds, who call continually for the death of Carter and the destruction of American imperialism.

There is no sign here in the words or hints from the religious and political authorities of any concession or compromise. The students and their leaders here in Iran are unconcerned that most of the rest of the world, including large sectors of Arab and African opinion which might normally be sympathetic to such anti-American actions, have condemned the embassy affair as inhumane and as a shattering of all received ideas of international law. [end recording]

STUDENTS' ALLEGATIONS ON U.S. 'SPIES' REPORTED

AU011600 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tehran, 1 Dec (ANSA)--The Iranian students holding the American Embassy under the siege for the past month charged here today that one of the hostages in their custody "confessed" to being a CIA spy.

A spokesman for the student occupiers issued copies of a reputedly "secret" document to the press here today in which the high "sensitivity" of "Central Intelligence Agency" operations was stressed as well as the crucial importance of providing these operations with adequate cover. The document, one of many such papers periodically passed along to the press by the students, was signed by American Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, currently holed up in the Iranian Foreign Ministry building in Tehran along with two other United States diplomats.

The students charged the threesome of being the ringleaders of the alleged American Embassy spies. The three were blocked in the ministry building at the time of the November 4 seizure of the embassy and have been held there as virtual prisoners since then. Iranian authorities claim that they are being held in the building for their own protection.

The document issued to the press here today also named Malcolm Kalp and William Daugherty as two alleged "CIA" members. A student spokesman said that the two were among the hostages and that Daugherty has "confessed" to being a member of the American intelligence service.

Before displaying the document, the students read a statement reiterating their determination to keep the hostages in their custody until the deposed shah was extradited to Iran for a "public trial." They also reiterated that an Islamic tribune will be summoned into session to try the hostages according to Islamic law if the shah is not sent back. But if the dethroned monarch is returned, they added, the hostages will be "pardoned" for their spy activities and released.

The students also assured the press that the hostages were well and that "Islamic law calls for humanitarian treatment for everyone."

They announced that other documents proving that the American Embassy's activities in Tehran were not purely diplomatic would be forthcoming.

TUDEH PARTY GREETS ROMANIAN CD CONGRESS

AU292052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Report on message sent by the Tudeh Party of Iran to the 12th Romanian Communist Party--RCP--congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee and the members of the Tudeh Party of Iran and on behalf of all the working people of Iran, the message conveys congratulations to the 12th RCP congress.

The Romanian people, led by the RCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have made enormous progress in building socialism in their fatherland, turning Romania, from a dependent and backward country, into an independent country with a modern industry and agriculture; the achievements attained clearly illustrate the advantages of a socialist economic system, based on socialist planning.

The message stresses that the Iranian communists, members of the Tudeh Party, attach great importance to the progress that the Socialist Republic of Romania will obtain in the future as a result of the implementation of RCP policy, and will follow it with satisfaction and hope, with the conviction that, in contemporary conditions, when there are still tendencies to maintain and expand imperialist domination over the peoples of the world, especially over the developing countries, the progress of each socialist country and of all together will deal a blow to imperialism and provide support for consolidating the world movement for the peoples' freedom and independence.

Referring to the grave consequences of imperialist domination in Iran, the message states that this domination robbed Iran of its natural resources, impaired the country's freedom and independence, and generated antidemocratic and antipopular repressions.

The message then presents Tudeh's support for the new Iranian regime brought to power by an ample mass movement. The Tudeh Party has required all truly revolutionary forces to sincerely cooperate and to form the united people's front. The Iranian people--the message stresses--wish to expand their relations with the socialist countries, whose moral support they have always enjoyed.

The message concludes by conveying to the congress wishes for success in implementing the great economic, social, political and cultural tasks that it will establish, and to the RCP wishes for ever greater achievements in building socialism in Romania.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Tudeh Party.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, SHAH'S EXTRADITION

LD031759 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, member of the Iranian Revolution Council, to Hasan Luqays in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the strong man in the ruling Iranian Revolution Council, has asserted that his country is determined to bring back the shah, without linking this with the release of American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Dr Beheshti was speaking to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in an exclusive interview in his office on the Council of Experts premises.

In reply to a question about his view on the solution that can be reached regarding the American Embassy, particularly in view of U.S. Congressman George Hansen's proposal to set up a committee to investigate the shah's "crimes" in return for the release of hostages, he said:

The interests of both peoples call for U.S. recognition of the Iranian people's right to extradite the shah as a defendant or a criminal, particularly in view of the fact that he is wanted to appear before the Iranian High Court of Justice. The Iranian Revolution Council officially asked the Iranian Foreign Ministry to convey to the courts concerned in New York the decision of the Iranian High Court of Justice that the shah appear before it for trial. It is true that there is no treaty for the extradition of criminals between Iran and the United States, but in this case the U.S. authorities, which are quite independent of one another (that is the legislative, the executive and the judiciary), could coordinate and take the decision to extradite the shah. The White House will then abide by the decision.

He added: "With regard to Hansen's initiative, we have heard about it from the press and not from him personally. The U.S. House of Representatives must act on this proposal without making it conditional on the release of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. If such a committee were to be set up and if it recognized our people's right, overruled the administration and were able to oblige Carter to surrender the shah, then those hostages would be released."

Asked whether there are direct negotiations or negotiations through a third party between the Revolution Council and Washington, Dr Beheshti said:

"Indeed, there would have been negotiations if the situation had been made clear. The Iranian people have declared their stand very clearly. It is time for the United States to declare its stand clearly."

Regarding U.S. threats to take military action against Iran and the effect of this on the Iranian attitude to the crisis, Dr Beheshti said: "In fact, there are two elements: What the Iranian people are demanding and the United States is refusing, and what the United States wants and the Iranian people refuse. The Iranian people demand the return of the shah to Iran to appear before the court. In the opinion of the Iranian people the shah caused the murder of thousands of people both inside and outside prison. He plundered the people's wealth and personally took that wealth outside the country. Under the most fundamental principles of justice the shah must appear before the court, because he is accused of major crimes and great guilt for which he must be called to account.

"In fact, the revolutionary Iranian people and the revolution's imam are not afraid of any threat by the United States or any world power, because our people have learned from their revolution that they must stand on their own feet and be self-reliant. Almighty God has given this people what it takes to stand on their own feet and be self-reliant. Breaking economic relations or military intervention do not scare our people, because every American soldier must know that if he comes to Iran he will be going to his own grave."

Asked about the difficulties facing the revolution and whether there are internal political forces that could pose a danger to its progress, Dr Beheshti said: "There are enemies of the Iranian Revolution; there are agents of foreign powers; there is a handful of leftists and certain other small factions. Today's leadership is capable of carrying out many revolutionary tasks with a strong will and with firmness through reliance on God. Was there ever a revolution that did not face difficulties? We hope to be able to overcome the difficulties in order to reach the sublime objective of our revolution, namely to consolidate the just regime of the Islamic Republic."

Speaking about the fate of [Lebanese Shi'ite leader] Imam Musa as-Sadr, Dr Beheshti said: "Imam Musa as-Sadr was my schoolmate and I am related to him. I pray God to return him to us safely. We know of people who have disappeared for a longer time but later returned."

GUARDS OPERATIONS COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

NC031330 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 1 Dec 79 p 10 NC

[Interview in Tehran with Abu Sharif, operations commander of the Iranian Revolution Guards--date not given]

[Text] When the United States threatened to intervene militarily in Iran and Imam Khomeyni retorted that the fate of the hostages at the embassy would be endangered, a combat group immediately set out from the Revolution Guards Corps headquarters in Tehran and took up positions around the embassy to protect the area against any surprise Entebbe-like operation.

This was considered an indication of the role that the institutions of the popular revolution could play in confronting the probable U.S. intervention.

AS-SAFIR has met with the guards operations commander, 'Abbas Zamani, known as "Abu Sharif," at the premises of the operations command north of Tehran.

During the shah's regime the premises served as the SAVAK headquarters. It is a spread over very large area consisting of several buildings with cellars in which the SAVAK tortured people. We saw several youths proudly controlling the same cellars where they were once beaten and tortured.

In this interview Abu Sharif reviews the tasks of the revolution guards on the eve of the first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution and points to the differences that arose over the role of the guard, the Mehdi Bazargan government's attitude toward it and its relationship with the army and the Ministry of Defense. Here are the details of the interview:

Question: What are the tasks of the guard and what has it been able to achieve in terms of consolidating the new authority in Iran?

Answer: At the outset of the revolution, the guard used to attack the shah's forces and arrest the remnants of the SAVAK and all those who planned, or were suspected of working against the revolution. The guard also assumed the role of maintaining security in the country after the police, gendarmery and army institutions had collapsed. It also thwarted the foreign threats from beyond the border, like the plots which were sponsored by Iraq in the southern and western provinces (Kordestan and Khuzestan).

As for the achievements of the revolution guards--as naturally happens after every change of regime--anarchy threatened the country but the guard was able to impose order and prevent the spread of anarchy. It was also able to prevent sabotage carried out by sabotage groups, especially in the border area. The guard's role at present is to preserve the security of sensitive centers in the country and the political personalities. It is also guarding the ministries and government departments--especially the radio and television buildings. It is also guarding the army barracks and the police stations and plays its role in defending these establishments against any attack. The guard also plays an ideological role, concentrating its activity on spreading Islamic culture and heritage and carrying out development and construction projects in the less developed parts of the country. The guard's tasks are listed in a bylaw and it works according to instructions from the Revolution Command Council and the Imam Khomeyni command.

Question: Since the victory of the revolution it has been reiterated that differences have arisen among the government organs over the role of the Revolution Guards Corps and its tasks, to the effect that these tasks should not conflict with those of the army and the police, for example. What is your view?

Answer: The previous government [the Bazargan government] wanted to abolish the revolutionary courts and to prevent the revolution guards from arresting employees and officers accused of collaborating with the shah's regime. It also wanted to use the revolution guards for solving disputes among civilians. We rejected this because we do not want--nor is it our duty--to confront the people.

The government, for example, asked us to intervene to settle strikes or disturbances which occurred recently. But we told it that this was not our business and that it must solve the internal problems by negotiations with the popular organizations and the trade unions.

This clash in views created a contradiction between us as the Revolution Guards Corps and the previous government, in addition to the other contradiction resulting from our hunting down and arresting the counterrevolutionary SAVAK elements and officers.

I would also like to mention that one of the differences that used to come up was the army being prevented from supplying the revolution guards with the necessary arms and ammunition for its elements and centers. This is despite the fact that the guard has an official capacity and is sponsored by Imam Khomeyni as well as having intervened in all the security crises and acted against any external threats and acts of sabotage endangering the security of the citizens and the country. The police and the gendarmerie did not intervene in these matters while the army made the excuse that its mission was to defend the country's border. We alone shouldered all these responsibilities.

Question: Were there any figures within the establishment who were fighting you or working to limit your activity?

Answer: Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan did not want the revolution guards to continue to function. He did not want to allocate funds or supply the guard with arms and ammunition. They hesitated in giving us funds and they tried to prevent the expansion of the guard. Their attempts, naturally, were not public but were made in secret. They tried to prevent arms from reaching us, hoping to contain the guard and prevent an increase in its members.

Question: What about the relations with the army and the Ministry of Defense?

Answer: Relations with the army and the Ministry of Defense were and still are cold. The Iranian Army was founded about 57 years ago. It belongs to the defunct regime and has a royalist organizational setup that has no connection at all with the current revolutionary Islamic setup. It is true that there are a large number of army personnel who believe in the Islamic Revolution, but the army's organizational setup is not Islamic and neither is its command.

From the beginning, there was an inclination to disband the army. Imam Khomeyni was inclined to do so and he believed in it. So long as this army remains essentially impure and contains many counterrevolutionary elements who could stage a military coup, our role as revolution guards becomes of utmost importance so that we may prevent such a coup. We are now striving to establish a real Islamic revolutionary army.

The army's present command is not revolutionary. Most of the officers in the army are new officers who have no role to play in the army command. They barely have the rank of major, or lieutenant colonel, or lieutenant, or corporal or captain. The real role is in the hands of the senior officers from the previous regime.

Question: This means that the army might not be able to confront any foreign danger. Iran now faces the possibility of a U.S. military attack. What is your role, and how do you intend to confront any U.S. attack?

Answer: If any U.S. attack or landings take place in Iran, joint forces from the army and the Revolution Guards Corps will naturally be formed, constituting the so-called people's army.

I say that the guard can mobilize the entire population in 2 or 3 days. We have cadres in all Iranian towns and villages who are able to achieve armed mobilization in a short time. Naturally, the army will play a supporting role in such a case, since it cannot do otherwise because it would be opposing the people's will.

As you know, the regular army in Iran cannot resist the U.S. Army. Only a people's army can resist such an attack. By this I mean that the confrontation must take the form of guerrilla warfare, the mobilization of all of the people to resist the U.S. landing by opening fire on the attackers from every Iranian house.

In such a case--if we suppose the U.S. attack will take place--I believe that the Americans will not hold out for long, unless the United States uses atomic bombs and destroys all the oilfields, something which is not expected.

Question: What was the Revolution Guards Corps' role in the occupation of the U.S. Embassy?

Answer: As a matter of fact, we played no role in the occupation of the embassy, which was occupied by students supporting Imam Khomeyni. The guard's role was to protect the safety of the hostages and secure the area. There were signs of a serious plot to explode the situation around the embassy. Our task was to protect the safety of both the hostages and the students.

Question: What about your role in Kordestan? Several questions were raised abroad about certain practices that occurred there. What is your view?

Answer: Following the collapse of the shah's regime and the establishment of a provisional Islamic government, leftist Kurds in Kordestan seized the opportunity and began occupying army and police barracks. In view of the conditions prevailing then in the army, it could not retake the barracks. The revolution guards established their own centers in Kordestan. Counterrevolutionary forces besieged one of these centers in Meryan and called on its personnel to surrender their arms. The personnel rejected the demands of the attackers. They resisted and 6 of them were martyred and 15 were wounded. The six martyrs were killed after they were captured. They were killed in an ugly way: Grenades were put in their mouths and were then detonated.

A few days later, counterrevolutionary elements launched another attack on a center in Paveh. The guards were surrounded by about 6,000 gunmen, some of them Iraqi Kurds, who were speaking Arabic and carrying light and heavy weapons. The gunmen occupied a hospital in which there were 25 wounded Revolution guards. They gathered the wounded guards in one place and decatitated them. The gunmen then resumed the fighting and the situation exploded in general.

As a result of this, Imam Khomeyni became angry and in his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces he ordered the army to intervene immediately. He also asked the people to help the guard, and declared the dissolution of the Democratic Party of Kordestan and the punishment of its leaders.

Joint forces of the guard and the army were formed under one command. They entered Paveh and continued their advance toward other towns in Kordestan. The towns were purged of the counterrevolutionary elements. The guard led the army convoys in combing the roads and raising the morale of the soldiers. The towns were liberated quickly, while the counterrevolutionary elements escaped to the mountains close to the Iraqi border and the army entered the barracks that had been occupied.

Question: Certain political organizations accuse you of attacking their centers in Tehran and of occupying and closing them by force of arms.

Answer: We did not attack any political organization in the country. The people and Islamic organizations, such as (Fedayeen al-Islam), attacked some centers. Naturally, these people adhere to Imam Khomeyni's line and act whenever they notice any violation by any party carrying out sabotage acts. These people staged unarmed demonstrations and entered and closed the offices of some parties and organizations.

We, as revolutionary guards, would like to prevent any clash because it is our duty to do so. However, sometimes we cannot stand in the way of the people and cannot prevent millions of them from taking to the street in order to protect the freedom and activity of some organizations.

Question: What is your attitude as revolution guards toward political organizations in Iran, particularly the leftist ones?

Answer: There are U.S. leftist organizations which are arming themselves such as the (Fedayeen ash-Sha'b) organization--the (Fedayeen Khalq). There are other leftist organizations like the Tudeh Party, which says it recognizes the Islamic Revolution's constitution and Imam Khomeyni's line. In this case, it is a legal leftist organization that acts and works on this basis. But the danger comes from the U.S. leftist organizations, which receive funds and weapons from the West and falsely speak about a Russian threat to Iran to justify military relations with the United States.

Question: What about the (Al-Furqan) organization?

Answer: It is a U.S. organization that aims at striking at the revolution's leaders and at men of religion. We uncovered some of their cells in Tehran. Undoubtedly, they are well trained. We arrested many of them, but they denied all accusations against them. We set them free for lack of evidence because Islam requires evidence to prove guilt. However, they are under constant surveillance and we have contained their activity.

Question: There were press reports that the Palestinian resistance is giving training to the Revolution Guards. What are the nature of relations with the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: We know nothing about this, but we have personal and political relations with the resistance in its capacity as a liberation movement struggling against imperialism and world Zionism. However, there are no organizational or military relations with the resistance.

Question: Finally, who is Abu Sharif?

Answer: I was born in Tehran in 1940. I went to elementary school and then to a teachers university, the college of religion. In 1960, I became a teacher in the Ministry of Education. In 1961, I joined the college of arts, the Arab language section, from which I graduated as a translator in 1965. In the same year, I was arrested on charges of membership in an Islamic party, which was then known as the "International Islamic Party" [Al-Hizb al-Umami al-Islami]. My detention lasted for 18 months.

In 1967, I was released from prison. I began studying at the college of education, the Islamic law section, from which I graduated in 1971 and founded with some brothers the "Allah Party" [God's Party].

A year before that, I travelled to Beirut to establish relations between the Allah Party and the PLO with the aim of giving us military training. I returned to Iran and then travelled again to Beirut as the party representative there. In 1972, I returned to Iran and was arrested on the Turkish-Iranian border. I was severely tortured by iron rods on charges of armed struggle against the shah's regime. After leaving prison, I remained under surveillance for 5 months. I then escaped to Pakistan on foot through tortuous mountainous areas.

I then arrived in Europe and joined a student organization, leaving for Beirut during the Lebanese civil war. I and other members of the Allah Party joined various organizations. I then left for Paris, where Imam Khomeyni was living. I returned to Iran days before the fall of Bakhtiar and formed the Revolution Guards Corps.

The revolution guard was formed by a Revolution Council decree following the personal consent of Imam Khomeyni. I was asked to supervise the guard as operations commander.

HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY TAKEN FROM TEHRAN EMBASSY

AU041058 Vienna KURIER in German 4 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Kurier report: "Tehran: Hostages Disappeared From The Embassy; Eyewitness Report By An Austrian"]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with KURIER an Austrian confirmed on Monday [3 December] what all of America is afraid of: The majority of the hostages held by Persian Khomeyni gangs have been spirited away from the U.S. Embassy. "I can definitely say that many of them are no longer there," said the self-appointed crisis-mediator Franz Cardes, alias Khalifa Rasul al Mahdi, who flew to Tehran on his own initiative in order to--as he puts it--"prevent World War III." On Sunday and Monday [2 and 3 Dec] the ardent Muslim succeeded in meeting with the radical occupiers on the premises of the U.S. Embassy, although Iranian authorities were taking a most skeptical view of his activities.

INDIA

LOK SABHA ELECTION PROCESS GETS UNDERWAY

BK030858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Candidates for the Lok Sabha have started filing their nominations today. The election process started this morning with the issue of the presidential notification and simultaneous release of the poll schedule by the Election Commission.

According to the schedule, the filing of nominations will end on the 10th of this month. Scrutiny of nomination papers will take place on the following day, and the last date for withdrawal of candidates is the 13th of this month. As already reported, 360 million voters are expected to exercise their franchise to elect 542 members of the Lok Sabha. Polling will be spread over 2 days. In 235 constituencies polling will be completed on the third of next month, while in another 29 constituencies people will go to the polls on the sixth of next month. In 17 constituencies in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, polling will be held partly on both days.

The counting of votes in the constituencies which go to the polls on the third of next month will begin on the sixth morning. In the constituencies where the polling is being held on the sixth, counting will be taken up on the seventh. The first results are expected to be announced on the sixth evening itself. Most of the results will be out by the eighth evening.

Along with the Lok Sabha poll, the electorate of Goa, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Pondicherry will elect members for three assemblies. In addition, byelections to 26 vacant seats of various state assemblies will also be held.

Sanjay Gandhi Files

BK031615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 3 Dec (AFP)--Pro and anti-Sanjay Gandhi groups today violently clashed with each other when the younger son of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi appeared before poll officials to file his nomination papers seeking to contest from Amethi, in Uttar Pradesh state, in the coming parliamentary elections.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported that the rival groups shouted slogans, one side supporting him and the other against, and traded blows when Mr. Gandhi came to file his papers with the returning officers at Sultanpur in the home state of the Gandhis. No one was reported injured.

Communist Party Opposes Charan Singh

BK030526 Delhi Domestic Servie in English 0240 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India [CPI] is to contest the Baghpat Lok Sabha seat against Mr Charan Singh.

PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], quoting the district secretary of the Meerut unit, Acharya Vipankar, says that in view of the peculiar situation in the district, it will not be possible for the party to support Mr Charan Singh. The party district council, which met in Meerut, also felt that it would be improper for the CPI to have seat adjustments with the Lok Dal-Congress.

Congress-I Releases Manifesto

BK011658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In its election manifesto, the Congress-I has pledged to stem what it calls the all-round deterioration and drift resulting from the Janata Party's misrule and to set the country once again on the path of dynamic, meaningful and orderly social change. The manifesto was released at a crowded press conference in New Delhi today by the Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, flanked by her senior colleages including Mr Bahuguna, Mr Kamlapati Tripathi, Syed Mir Qasim and Mr C.M. Stephen.

The manifesto said the disintegration of the Janata Party had proved that the opportunistic coalitions cannot succeed in a country of India's dimension and complexity. It adds that the Congress-I is the only party and Mrs Gandhi the only leader who can save the country.

Outlining the party's economic program, the manifesto says the econlmy will be put back on the road to recovery and self-sustained growth. An attack will be mounted to contain inflation, which is now running into two digits. A broad national policy on incomes will be formulated. A coordinated program will be drawn up to boost production by improving the investment climate and insuring timely supply of essential inputs. Industries will be expanded and dispersed to backward areas and small towns.

In agriculture, the party will lay emphasis on modernization. Steps will be taken to abolish land revenue in its present form, replacing it by a more equitable and less cumbersome levy. Small and marginal farmers will be treated as an economically weaker section and given appropriate concessions. Credit to them will be increased. All holdings of up to 5 acres of dry land will be exempted from land revenues. A special program for the benefit of agricultural labor will be formulated, and they will be given free house sites and other facilities.

The party will insure that at least onemember per family gets employment within a time-bound program.

The manifesto says that the existing tax system will be reviewed to reduce the burden on the middle class and remove harrassment of small traders. The measures promised for minorities and other weaker sections include a beginning to give compensation to the victims of communal riots, equitable employment opportunities in government services to minorities and no interference with their personal law. The minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be assured. Urdu will be assured its legitimate status. The program to make tribal population self-reliant and bring it the benefits of development will be enlarged. Immediate steps will be taken to amend the constitution to extend the reservations for scheduled castes and tribes.

The manifesto said the Congress-I is committed to the freedom of the press and is opposed to censorship. It reiterates the party's faith in independence of judiciary.

In the field of foreign affairs, the party will safeguard India's sovereign right to use nuclear technology for its development on peaceful lines. It will adhere firmly to the policy of peaceful coexistence and nonalinement as defined by Jawaharlal Nehru, and pledges to recognize the new revolutionary Government of Kampuchea.

Asked by a correspondent whether the people's fear of emergency is still a handicap for her party, Mrs Gandhi said she had travelled a lot and wherever she had gone she had been embraced. She did not see any fear in the eyes of the people.

About the situation in Assam, she said the state had genuine problems caused by economic backwardness. But these are not going to be solved by creating division among the people. She said the names of many people who had been residing there for generations had been deleted from the electoral rolls without observing the prescribed rules.

Mrs Gandhi regretted that the Janata Government had not honored her commitment to the Mizdram National Front leader, Laldenga, about his safe passage in case no settlement was reached on Mizoram.

Mrs Gandhi Announces Candidacy

BK021550 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 79 BK

[Exerpt] The Congress-I today formally announced the candidature of its president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, from the Rae Bareli constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

The party today released a list of 147 candidates for the coming Lok Sabha elections.

New Congress-I Members

BK021024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The former union Industry Minister Mr Brahamananda Reddy and his followers today decided to join the Congress-I.

The decision was taken at a meeting held in Hyderabad. It was presided over by Mr (M. Anandam). The resolution to join the Congress-I was moved by Mr Ankinaidu Prasada Rao, who resigned recently from the union cabinet as the minister of state of civil aviation.

Mr Chand Ram [former shipping minister] who had recently resigned from the Lok Dal, has also joined the Congress-I. Mr Sujan Singh, MP [Member of Parliament], and Mr Manghe Ram, a Haryana MLA [member of legislative assembly], too, have joined the party.

Janata Party Platform

BK301703 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party in its election manifesto has sought the people's mandate to complete what it calls the unfinished task of giving to the people bread with liberty and to the country stability with freedom. It appeals to the voters to judge the party on the basis of its performance and programs and not to be misled by what it calls the propaganda of its opponents.

Some of the important pledges it makes are: A ban on defections, introduction of state financing of elections, public auditing of party funds, the lowering of the voting age and delegation of more powers to the states and the panchayats [rural councils].

The manifesto was released by Mr Jagjivan Ram at a news conference in New Delhi today. His colleagues, including the party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, Mr Morarji Desai, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr L.K. Advani and the chief ministers of Rajisthan and Bihar were present.

Asserting that the party's task has been left unfinished as a result of defections the manifesto reiterates its commitment to democracy and total opposition to authoritarianism and the personality cult. It promises a job at least for one member in every family within the next 10 years. Unemployed graduates working in social projects will be given an allowance until they find regular employment.

In the field of planning, agriculture and rural development will have primacy. All the surplus land will be distributed among the landless with preference to the scheduled castes and tribes people within 5 years. In the same period ownership will be conferred on personally cultivating tenants and sharecroppers. Credits to landless workers and artisans will be doubled. Farmers will be given remunerative prices. The party commits itself to extend the Antyodaya program [rural welfare program] to all the 500,000 villages in the country and to provide a minimum wage to the industrial and agricultural workers.

In the social field the party will protect the women's right to own, inherit and alienate property and will improve the antidowry laws.

The party will provide statutory protection for the freedom of the press and convert the AIR [All India Radio] and TV into an autonomous corporation. The party promises to set up an antiriot police with adequate representation from the minorities, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The party promises to restore the autonomy and the original character of the Aligarh University. It will give a statuatory authority to the minorities commission and continue reservation for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The party stands for the continuation of English as an official language at the center until all states unanimously agree to discontinue it.

Effective and stable government with full respect for rule of law and the right to dissent as part of the dynamics of social change has also been promised. The party stands for secularism and for a rightful place to all religions and races.

In the foreign sphere the party stands for national security through self-reliance, genuine nonalinement and friendship with all who will be friends with India.

PAKISTAN

MINISTER VISITS U.S. EMBASSY TO ASSESS DAMAGE

BK031520 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Federal Interior Minister Mr Mahmud A. Haroon today visited the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and assessed the damage caused to the embassy building. He told the U.S. ambassador that security arrangements at foreign missions in Pakistan have been strengthened. He said an investigation is being held about the incident in which the embassy was set on fire.